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EGYPT GIVES UP MORE TREASURE OF PAST AGES

Pile of Rock Chips Leads to
Discovery of Mummy of
Queen Meryt Amun

HAD LAIN UNDISTURBED NEARLY 30 CENTURIES

Metropolitan Museum Also
Recovers Sphinx Symbolic of
Queen Usurper Hat-Shepsut

Announcement of the discovery of the tomb of Meryet-Amun, an Egyptian queen, buried in splendor equal to that of Tut-anh-amen, by the Metropolitan Museum Expedition to Egypt, and of the arrival in New York of a remarkable granite sphinx, reveals the continuing importance of the museum's archaeological work in distant fields.

The discovery of Meryet-Amun's tomb was made after great difficulties, and museum authorities expect to learn much from a study of the sarcophagus itself and the elaborate passages and chamber in which it was contained. The sphinx, too, came from near Thebes and was headed, but the missing head was found in Berlin and will be joined to the torso in New York.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—From the Metropolitan Museum of Art's Egyptian Expedition at Thebes there has come to New York, among a number of important finds, a headless granite sphinx, which, after undergoing some needed restoration, will be placed on public exhibition at the museum. By that time the head which fits this statue will also be placed in its original position.

This announcement, just made by the museum authorities, reveals another of the long line of remarkable incidents that have been connected with exploration of the sites of ancient Egyptian buried cities. For the head of the sphinx so recently unearthed had been in Berlin since 1888, and the Egyptian Department of the state museum in that city has agreed to certain exchanges which brought the head to the Metropolitan Museum in New York, where it may now be seen.

This sphinx, which is of pinkish, coarse-grained granite, is a portrait, so far as the uncovered part of the face is concerned, of Queen Hat-shepsut, who usurped the throne during the youth of King Thut-mose II, and built at Deir el Bahri a temple intended to justify her pretensions. Upon her passing, in 1479 B. C., the young king set about the task of wiping out every trace of her name and reign by obliterating her inscriptions and destroying the scores of statues

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Reich and Diet of Prussia Are to Be United

BERLIN—The discussions of the committee of the Federal States Conference, under the chairmanship of the Prussian Minister, Wilhelm Seering, regarding the new organization of the Reich, led to a decision by a large majority to unite Prussia and the smaller states with the Reich, leaving the southern German states independent.

According to this decision the Prussian and the Reich's governments would be amalgamated, that is the Reichstag and the Prussian Diet would be one, a measure long desired by the Liberal parties but exceedingly distasteful to the Right. Many points have yet to be settled and the discussions will be renewed early in December.

Robot Pilot Steers Plane 270 Miles

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London—A robot air pilot, capable of controlling airplanes more precisely than the most skillful human, has been developed by the Royal Aircraft establishment at Farnborough and successfully tested over long distances, according to E. C. Bowyer, an aviation authority, in the Daily News.

The device consists essentially of a gyroscope which is driven continuously by compressed air. Controlled by the gyroscope are pistons linked with the rudder and elevators. So sensitive is the mechanism that a small deviation of the aircraft from a set course is corrected instantly.

Its use as a second pilot for future long distance or duration flights is under consideration by the Royal Air Force. On a test flight the automaton steered a dead-line course from Farnborough to Newcastle, a distance of 270 miles, the human pilot taking over the controls at the last minute for the landing. The machine may be trimmed to dive or climb without hampering the device.

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Confidence in Tardieu Voted for Fourth Time

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Paris

THE Tardieu Government received its fourth vote of confidence since its formation from the Chamber of Deputies Nov. 20, its majority being 95, the largest it has received thus far.

Premier Tardieu, in opposing a Socialist measure calling for the establishment of a governmental monopoly on imports of wheat, staked the fate of his Government on the question and was sustained, the vote being 340 to 245.

In the three previous votes of confidence the Cabinet received majorities of 71, 79 and 81, respectively.

British Labor Gains in Defeat of Extremists

Change in Miners' Leader- ship Moves Big Obstacle to New Coal Bill

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Labor Government's position is immensely strengthened by new developments. One is a change in the leadership of the Miner's Federation organization, representing 700,000 coal workers, where the veteran president, Herbert Smith, who has resolutely refused to accept as adequate the Government's scheme for reducing the working hours, has resigned and been succeeded by Thomas Richards, a moderate who supports the Government.

Another is the signal defeat at the Parliamentary Labor Party meeting of the malcontent Clydeside members of Parliament, headed by James Maxton, who demanded an extensive enlargement of the Government's proposals for dealing with unemployment insurance allowances, often called the dole.

Yet another has been the third reading in the House of Commons of the Widows' Pension bill without any final division.

All three of these issues have been claimed as critical ones by the Government's opponents, and the fact that they have produced so much less formidable than anticipated is regarded as significant of the advance.

Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues have made in public confidence during the five months they have been in office.

Herbert Smith was leader of the miners' stoppage which led to the general strike of 1926 and his refusal to yield when all other trade unions favored peace was one of the chief causes of the subsequent seven months' struggle from which the coal trade has not even yet fully recovered. He was much beloved personally, but his retirement is regarded as clearing the way for what, if confidently hoped, may now be happier conditions in the industry upon which British prosperity has always largely depended.

Much the same applies to Mr. Maxton's failure to align any large body of the left wing Labor opinion against the Government's insurance bill. At a meeting which was attended by the Prime Minister, he called upon the Parliamentary group of some 60 members which he leads to support the second reading of this measure.

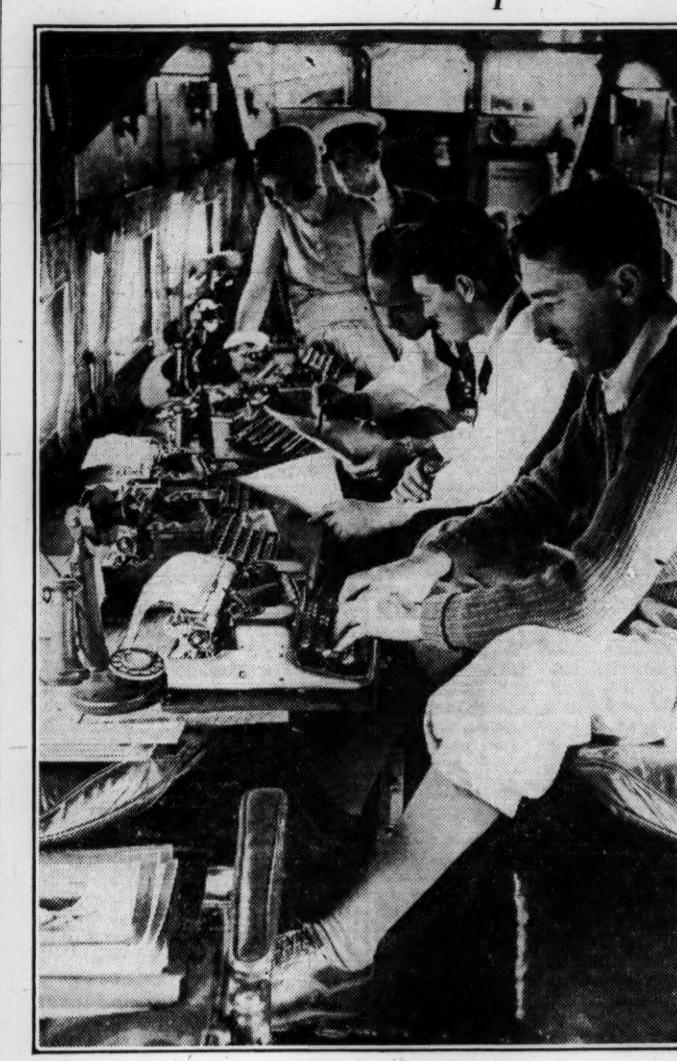
But by 41 votes to 14 this proposal was negatived. The meeting went even further. By 37 votes to 3, it instructed members of the group wishing to move any amendments to the bill that they should show their party loyalty by submitting their amendments to the consultative committee, which exists for the purpose of maintaining touch between ministers and the rank and file. This appears to mean that all apprehension of a Labor revolt in this quarter has evaporated.

Taking off from the Los Angeles Municipal Airport at Van Nuys, the flight proceeded to Santa Maria where they landed at Hancock Field. During the two-hour stop the delegation was served luncheon at the First Methodist Church. Salinas was the next stop and the final stop of the day was at Oakland Municipal Airport. The visitors were guests of the Oakland Junior Chamber of Commerce at a banquet in the Hotel Oakland.

From Oakland, on the second day of the air tour, the caravan proceeded to Sacramento, where they were entertained at a luncheon at the Hotel Senator given by the 20-30 Club of Sacramento and citizens' committee. Gov. C. C. Young, as the main speaker, declared that aviation, in reducing distances, would do more toward building prosperity and promoting peace than any other agency of modern times.

Another speaker was Col. Arthur Goebel, who promised for aviation still greater achievements for the future, in outlining recent accomplishments. "Within a few years," said Colonel Goebel, "the 36 hours between New York and Los Angeles will be materially reduced and very little of our modern business will

Newspaper Office Takes to Air to Cover Tour of Airplane Fleet



Wide World
Los Angeles Reporters at Work in an Improvised Newspaper Office Built for Speed Rather Than Comfort. The Telephones Were Disconnected While the Plane Was in Flight.

Squadron of 57 Makes Tour of California to Advertise Western Aircraft Show—Governor Goes With Party

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LOS ANGELES—In a novel method of advertising the Western Aircraft Show in Los Angeles, 57 airplanes carrying more than 200 representatives of the Los Angeles Junior Chamber of Commerce made a three-day tour of the State.

More than 70 pilots were in charge of the planes, ranging from little two-seaters to great tri-motored transports accommodating 38 passengers. Representatives of the press were carried in Ford all-metal planes of the Modjeska Airlines, accommodating 14 passengers, typewriters and equipment. This was followed by 100 passengers, typewriters and equipment. This was piloted by Lieut. D. W. Tomlinson, former Navy Sea Hawk. Another well-known pilot was Col. Arthur Goebel, trans-Pacific flyer, and Dole prize winner.

After a visit to Stockton the party took off for Fresno, the final stop of the second day and where an aeronautical meeting, sponsored by the Fresno Chapter of the N. A. A. was held.

The third day of the tour was spent at Visalia, Bakersfield, San Bernardino and El Centro, where another night was passed. In the morning the caravan hopped off for Long Beach to mass for the return flight to Los Angeles, arriving shortly after noon. Only 35 planes returned to this city, the others proceeding to their home fields all over the State.

Indian M. P. Protests
Ban on Return Home

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Shapouri Saklatvala, former Communist member of Parliament, has addressed a protest to the Government against what he describes as "a startling decision for a Labor Secretary of State," by which he had been refused permission to visit his home in India. Mr. Saklatvala sat and voted with Labor during the last Parliament, though not recognized by that body on account of his extremist views. At the last election he was unseated by moderate Socialist.

The Monitor understands that the reason for permission being refused him to visit his home was that it would be undesirable at a moment like the present when much political excitement prevails over pending elections.

The Daily Express says: "Mr. Saklatvala can only complain of their (the British Government's) action by arguing that he is entitled to all the liberties of a furious anti-British agitator and at the same time to all the liberties of a peaceful British subject."

Senate to Adjourn
for Week's Recess

WASHINGTON (AP)—Riding rough-shod over the "Young Guard" of Republican regulars, a weary Senate voted on Wednesday to adjourn the special session Friday night and take a week's recess before the regular meeting in December. The vote was 49 to 33.

Senator Walsh, of Montana, acting Democratic leader, offered the adjournment resolution at the outset of the session.

He said it was apparent it was impossible to pass the tariff bill before Dec. 2, when the regular session begins, and asserted Senators should be given at least a week to prepare for the winter term.

\$15,320,979,515 Decline
in Values During October

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange announced Nov. 20 the total market value of all listed shares declined \$15,320,979,515 during October to a total value as of Nov. 1, of \$71,752,650,908.

The average price as of Nov. 1 was \$64.62 a share, against \$83.06 on Oct. 1.

ENFORCEMENT GAINING, MELLON REPORT SHOWS

Increase of 275 Agents Added During 1929, Senate Learns

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The quality of the work of prohibition enforcement was better in the period from April 1 to Oct. 1, 1929, than in the corresponding period of the previous year, according to a report submitted to the Senate by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, based on an accompanying statement prepared by Dr. James M. Doran, prohibition commissioner.

The report was submitted in reply to a resolution requesting information regarding prohibition enforcement introduced in the Senate by W. W. Harris (Democrat) from Georgia. Mr. Mellon stated that since March 4, 1929, when the \$1,719,654 became available, the prohibition bureau had spent \$1,139,536 for additional agents and other workers, an increase of 275 since that date. Of the appropriated money not used, part was spent for salary adjustments and dissemination of information and \$100,000 was kept as a reserve for emergencies.

Senator Harris stated that he had not believed that the appropriations were sufficient to make a serious effort toward prohibition enforcement. He wants an increased appropriation and asked for the facts in order to show that more money could be advantageously used.

The question is whether this decrease is merely temporary or permanent. It is my feeling that much will depend on what happens in the next few weeks. If the market settles down to a moderate turnover with prices maintained within a close range, thus evidencing a return to normalcy, the effect will be moderate and evidenced primarily in the immediate future. If the demonstration of unsound finance goes on, the result will unquestionably be greater. I am convinced that the good common sense of the public will prevail.

The Mellon report disclosed that of the total additional fund appropriated \$1,391,536 went to the prohibition service and \$707,860 to the customs service.

Prosecutions recommended for federal court in the seven months this year totalled 38,995, as compared with 40,296 last.

Prague Students
Protest Against
Alien 'Invasion'

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Street processions and quarrels among students of the Czech University and the German University and Technical High School of this city have been continuing for some days.

The movement originated in a protest by Czech Fascist and German Nationalist students against the presence of foreign students in their respective institutions and has led to skirmishes between the two groups.

The objections to foreign students

are based upon two grounds: first,

that the technical laboratories are insufficient in working accommodations even for native students; and, secondly, anti-Semitic objections.

The Ministry of Education and university rectors, while admitting the paucity of accommodations, refuse consideration of the matter on political or racial grounds and maintain that to meet the students' demands would involve a building program covering 15 to 20 years.

At the German University 20 per cent of the students are foreigners, at the German Technical High School about 25, and at Czech University about 9. Police have been forced to intervene a number of times and unless present student attitude is changed the three institutions, it is announced, will be closed.

Business Expects Fresh Prosperity in Every Line Following Upon Quick Recovery From Depression in Stocks

Leading Executives Express Utmost Confidence in Con- tinuance of Activity

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The telegram sent by the Christian Science Monitor to business and industrial leaders in the United States, replies to which are being published in three groups, the last appearing today:

In effort to allay fear, which appears largely responsible for stock market panic, The Christian Science Monitor is calling to heads of outstanding corporations for frank statements of conditions in their companies. Constructive information from your books bearing on your financial resources, earnings, assets, cancellations of orders and outlook would be welcome. The combined views of leaders from all parts of the United States invited will be given worldwide circulation in special editions of the Monitor designed to help restore confidence and stability. Please see statement.

Walworth Mfg. Co.

By HOWARD COONEY,
President

It is inevitable that violent deflation, such as has taken place in the stock market in the past three weeks, must have an effect on business in general. Every executive with whom I have come in contact reports a reflection in diminished orders of the uncertainty which inevitably has resulted.

The question is whether this decrease is merely temporary or permanent. It is my feeling that much will depend on what happens in the next few weeks. If the market settles down to a moderate turnover with prices maintained within a close range, thus evidencing a return to normalcy, the effect will be moderate and evidenced primarily in the immediate future.

If the demonstration of unsound finance goes on, the result will unquestionably be greater. I am convinced that the good common sense of the public will prevail.

The chief anxiety of France is to maintain its position of strength in the Mediterranean. More recently France has been going to the White House to consider the business situation, a cursory investigation has been made of the financial condition of the country and the amount of money available for investment.

The oil companies and the other great industries to whom the bulk of our product goes, were never in sounder financial position than they are today. The purchasing power of the oil companies is already secured to think of and therefore consider itself entitled to a larger fleet than Italy. The difficulty is that the Allies are demanding parity all around. It is a matter of prestige for Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, to obtain it. But as Italy has no cause to build ships for the Atlantic there can be no reason for it to make a bid for parity outside the Mediterranean, except for the few ships that it may require in distant waters. Therefore if actual parity can be arranged for the Mediterranean with the rest of the world, Italy should be able to benefit.

Financial experts declared the stock market situation would tend to stimulate, rather than retard, building activities generally. The bull market, with its pyramid stock values, they said, had set up a formidable competitor to real estate and building construction, and the heavy withdrawal of funds from investments in Wall Street will automatically release large sums of money for building. In New York City alone, it was estimated, at \$1,040,000,000 in building projects have been retarded by the diversion of funds to overexpansion in stocks.

Survey Covers 600 Places

One of the most significant features in the outlook is that the building industry throughout the country is "fundamentally sound," according to persons close to the situation. Building construction, they assert, like some industries which have been going ahead at top speed, can be expected to go into a much more intensive program within the next few months.

NEW YORK BANK PAID \$10,000 TO BAR SUGAR DUTY

National City Revealed as Sugar Raiser in Lobby Inquiry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The National City Bank of New York, which contributed \$10,000 to a large fund raised by importing sugar interests to oppose an increased tariff on this commodity, possesses through a corporation organized by it 325,000 acres of sugar producing property in Cuba which produced last year 2,100,000 bags of 325 pounds each of raw sugar, the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee disclosed.

Outside of this contribution and the propaganda put out by the bank through its monthly bulletin, the institution engaged in no other activity on behalf of a lower sugar tariff. Gordon S. Rentschler, president of the bank, told the committee. He informed the committee that the bulletin has a circulation of around 300,000 and that its cost to the bank is some \$200,000 a year.

Mr. Rentschler declared that the National City Bank does not engage in lobbying and keeps out of political matters. He admitted frankly that the bank was interested in a lower tariff on sugar and stated further that, as the bank has numerous branches in many foreign countries, particularly Latin America, it was "interested in the free flow of trade between them and the United States."

Goes Into Sugar Business
The National City Bank went into the sugar business, Mr. Rentschler related, in 1921, when it found it held between \$30,000,000 and \$35,000,000 "in slow and doubtful" loans of Cuban sugar estates. In order to save this capital, Mr. Rentschler, who until then had been head of a Hamilton (O.) machinery manufacturing concern that makes heavy machinery for Cuban and other sugar growers, was asked to make a study of the situation and recommend a course of action.

Out of this came the General Sugar Corporation, which took over four large Cuban-sugar companies and has since added two others to round out its properties, and his own connection with the New York bank in which, since then, he has risen to the presidency. This company, Mr. Rentschler said, is now a "sound sugar producing property," worth, he asserted, considerably more than the \$25,000,000 common stock that has been issued by it.

Asked if the National City Bank had any intention of getting out of the sugar business, Mr. Rentschler declared that it desired to do so "as soon as it can get a fair value for its properties." This, he said, could not be done until it was known what the price of sugar was going to be.

Commands Witness

Thaddeus Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, chairman of the committee, expressed considerable doubt as to the likelihood of the bank withdrawing from the sugar-producing business on such a basis. Mr. Caraway took occasion to laud the witness's candor and frankness, remarking it was in striking contrast with the attitude of the previous witnesses.

The Cuban properties, Mr. Rentschler declared, were obtained by foreclosure proceedings and in several instances through money transactions. In no instance was stock in the new company given the former owners.

Mr. Rentschler emphatically denied

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that the W. P. Rawleigh tariff bureau, an organization associated with the Wisconsin Progressive Party, and opposed to the tariff bill, was in any way connected with the National City Bank. When Arthur Robinson (R.), Senator from Indiana, disclosed that data on sugar appearing in the bank's bulletin had been prepared by economists of the Rawleigh bureau, Mr. Rentschler explained that the editor of the publication had merely used information that had come to him from what he considered a reliable source.

Chinese Nationalists Admit Rebel Advance

HANKOW (P)—Nationalist military authorities now admit that the Kuomintung, or "People's Army," in revolt against the Government, had achieved "a sharp advance" from Sianyang and Fancheng in the Hupeh Province area, both eastward and southward.

SHANGHAI (P)—Conflicting dispatches received from the war zones in Honan and Hupeh provinces seemingly indicated that the Nationalist Government forces were gaining an advantage in Honan, while the Kuomintung, people's army, rebelling against the Government, were improving their positions in north-west Hupeh.

The Kuomin News Agency, government controlled, amplified its statement in a previous dispatch that the city was captured on Sunday, as a result of which during the last 24 hours "2,000" of the Kuomintung forces fell captive to the Nationalists, also rebel tanks, field guns and ammunition.

The Kuomin further stated as a result of this sweeping victory, the backbone of the Kuomintung resistance in Honan has been broken. The rebels are retreating toward Loyang, Shensi Province, which place is momentarily expected to capitulate. The Nationalist forces are close by.

Milk Bottle Law Declared Invalid

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
UTICA, N. Y.—A law under which the State is collecting penalties for illegal use of milk bottles is declared unenforceable in a decision just handed down by Justice Edward North Smith, of the New York State Supreme Court.

Too much special legislation is being adopted, with entry into the private business of individuals, the justice says. In speaking of the attitude of the State Legislature on such matters.

The decision is in the case of Raymond B. Ryan, Utica milk dealer, alleged to have used bottles owned by another dairy. The State sought to collect a penalty of \$100. Justice Smith dismisses the action.

The Attorney-General contended the law was enacted because of the enormous loss annually to milk dealers by disappearance of bottles.

The court declared the legislation seems to have been adopted through the efforts of some milk dealers for their own purpose "and not as a means of public welfare."

New York State Plans Town System Change

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—Proposals for reorganizing the town system of government, which has been virtually unchanged in New York State since Colonial days, are being prepared by the joint legislative committee investigating the town law, headed by Leigh G. Kirkland (R.), of Chautauqua.

One of the essential changes sought is in the county fee system, which is declared to lack a sound basis, and which is said to add materially to the cost of government in many towns. The committee now is proposing the substitution of salaries for fees paid to supervisors, town clerks, town attorneys, justices of the peace and other officers.

RALEIGH GETS BIRD PICTURES
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina State Museum here has been further beautified with a group of bird pictures donated by the Audubon Society. Twenty-eight of them bear the signature of Bruce Horsfall, eminent artist.

HADLEY BACKS LA FOLLETTE IN FIGURING RATES

Yale President Emeritus Appears Before Utilities Legislative Committee

NEW YORK (P)—Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, president emeritus of Yale University, told the Legislative Committee investigating the methods used in controlling public utilities in the State that present reproduction costs, rather than original investments, should be the basis for establishing public utility rates.

Dr. Hadley appeared before the committee upon invitation of Col. William J. Donovan, counsel, to give the investigators aid as an expert economist rather than as a spokesman for the utilities. It previously had been announced that he would appear in behalf of the utility companies.

If industry is to be encouraged, Dr. Hadley said, present reproduction costs rather than "historical expenditures necessarily must be the basis for rate fixing." He discussed the La Follette and Brandeis theories of rate control and said that these two methods have been worked out to some extent in a practical way.

He objected to the Brandeis theory, however, because he said, it is predicated on original investment. It has been found extremely difficult to figure original costs before 1910 due to irregular manner in which books were kept up until that time, he said. The La Follette theory, of reproduction costs minus depreciation, is the simplest and most practical way of figuring rates, he added.

Asked by Colonel Donovan if he would say that the La Follette theory was sound, Dr. Hadley said he would rather not, adding that he believed every attempt to limit railroads to a too determined fixed return had a tendency to impede progress.

Color Television Reported on Way

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A great advance in television has just been accomplished in the Bell Telephone Laboratories, making possible the transmission by wire and the reproduction of moving objects in their natural colors without the sacrifice of detail, it has just been announced here.

The color picture is restricted at present to the size of a postage stamp, but eventually, it was said at the laboratories, it will be possible to project on a much larger screen.

Dr. Herbert E. Ives, who has supervised the work of television, says the "outstanding contributions that have made the present achievement possible are a new photoelectric cell, new gas cells for reproducing the image, and the equipment associated directly with them."

"To render the correct tone of colored objects, it was necessary to obtain photoelectric cells which like the modern orthochromatic or panchromatic plate—would be sensitive throughout the visible spectrum. This requirement has been satisfactorily met."

MUHSIN'S SUCCESSOR FORMS NEW CABINET

BAGHDAD, Irak (P)—Nazi Bey Suwaidi, Minister of the Interior in the Cabinet of the late Sir Abdul Muhsin, has formed a new ministry.

The personnel remained the same, with the addition of one newcomer, Khalid Sulaiman, who was appointed Minister of Irrigation and Agriculture.

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Raleigh gets bird pictures
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Wins High Office in B. & M. Railway



© Bachrach
ARTHUR B. NICHOLS
Named Vice-President After Long Service With the Company.

YOUNG GUARD' IS COMMENDED BY BREWSTER

Former Maine Governor Says Its Organization Is "Hopeful Development"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ORONO, Me.—Heartily commendation of the efforts of the "young guard" of senators in Washington who are seeking a reorganization within the Republican Party was expressed here by Ralph O. Brewster, former Governor of Maine, who is confidently expected to be a candidate in the senatorial election of 1930.

"Integration is the economic order. Meanwhile political parties disintegrate. Never was responsible government more essential to protect the welfare of the United States. Yet never did government in some quarters seem more nearly paralyzed.

"Majority rule is an axiom in America. Yet in party government it seems to be regarded as heresy. Men boast their independence of party as if it were an unholy thing, when it is the genius of the institutions under which America has grown great.

"Why must a party be paralyzed by a divergence of views among its members? The primaries are regarded as a means of settling differences of opinion by solemn referendum. Why is the same principle of majority control pronounced taboo in legislative halls in so far as the party is concerned?

"This involves no trafficking with dishonesty nor violation of principle nor suppression of discussion, but a simple recognition that a great number of legislative matters merely questions of policy are involved, and that decisions and co-operation are essential if progress is to prevail."

MORE DRY AGENTS HIRED

WASHINGTON (P)—Secretary Mellon has reported to the Senate that 275 additional prohibition agents and 257 additional customs agents had been employed since March 4 to enforce the liquor law under the increased appropriation of \$2,427,514 authorized last session by Congress.

"Mass production and mass distribution are leaving the ultimate consumer as the only one unorganized," said the former Governor. "The purchaser of the comforts or necessities of modern existence finds himself upon a rapidly narrowing island pondering how long he will be secure from the rising tide of mergers that swell on every hand."

"A hundred million people are temporarily in wonderland as ever.

A hundred million people are temporarily in wonderland as ever.

B.&M. Vice-President Began as Office Boy

Another romance of railroading is revealed in the election of Arthur B. Nichols, who came to the Boston & Maine as an office boy 35 years ago, to the position of vice-president of the railroad. Mr. Nichols has been, and will continue to be clerk of the corporation and clerk of the board of directors.

Beginning as an errand boy and messenger in the old Boston & Lowell station, formerly at the head of Portland Street, Mr. Nichols soon mastered his abilities, apparently after brief work at odd jobs he became president's stenographer and, since November, 1895, has been at the right hand of each of the succeeding presidents of the line. He has served under Presidents Lucius Tuttle, C. S. Mellett, Morris McDonald, J. H. Hustis and George Hannauer. During the period of governmental control at the end of the war, Mr. Nichols became treasurer of the corporation in addition to his other duties.

Mr. Nichols is a tennis expert, and formerly was an amateur golfer of note.

ACTIVITY PREVAILS ON MANCHULI FRONT

HARBIN, Manchuria (P)—A Chinese military wireless message from Manchurian states that Soviet artillery has heavily bombarded the Manchuli-Dalainor sector.

A Chinese dispatch from Khailar said there were 300 Chinese casualties, while airplanes bombing Dalainor and Chiehkiang set the stations afire there. The coal mine at Dalainor was said to be burning. Soviet planes fly over Khailar frequently. Chinese reinforcements are en route to Manchuli.

AUSTRALIA TO DROP COMPULSORY TRAINING

CANBERRA, Aust. (P)—In a speech from the throne opening the new Australian Federal Parliament, Lord Stonehaven, Governor-General, said it had been decided to replace compulsory military training in the Commonwealth with a volunteer system. The same organization heretofore in force will remain, however.

No decision has been reached regarding a separate organization for the Commonwealth air force.

WE manufacture hundreds of enchanting and exclusive diamond pieces in our own shop every year.

Similar jewelry may be found in certain shops the world over —

BUT—these identical designs in our quality, and at our prices, exist only in our own warehouses.

BIGELOW, KENNARD & CO.

Jewelers 511 WASHINGTON ST. Boston

Europe now for one-fourth less cost!

...10% Lower Rates Round Trip Cabin and Second Cabin on United States Lines... Low Winter Rates on the LEVIATHAN... Reduced Prices Everywhere in Europe. If you want a glorious, inexpensive winter holiday... go to Europe now. No crowds of tourists. Low hotel rates. Uncongested cafes.

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CITY LAKE TO GLOW IN CHRISTMAS LIGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OAKLAND, Calif.—As result of a boy's suggestion a 40-foot Christmas tree is to be erected in the center of Lake Merritt, tidal body of water in the heart of the city, and will cast a glow of colored lights over the water on Christmas eve.

Piles will be driven to hold the tree foundation, and more than 600 feet of wire in an insulated cable will be laid along the lake bed to light the tree. The cost of the project is about \$1000.

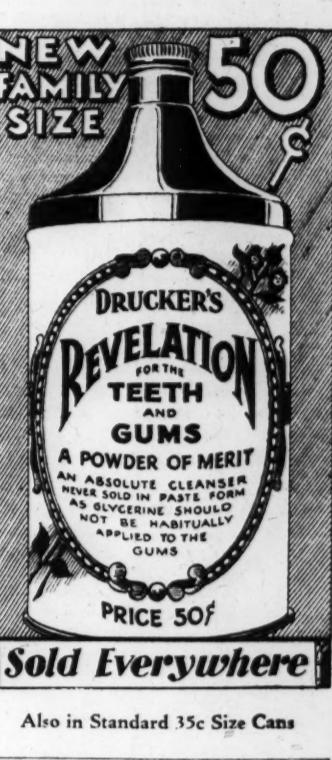
A perpetual Christmas tree on the lake was envisioned by 10-year-old Robert Hillback. The boy's suggestion so impressed his father that the latter proposed the idea as a civic matter. It was enthusiastically taken up by the various civic and service clubs of the city.

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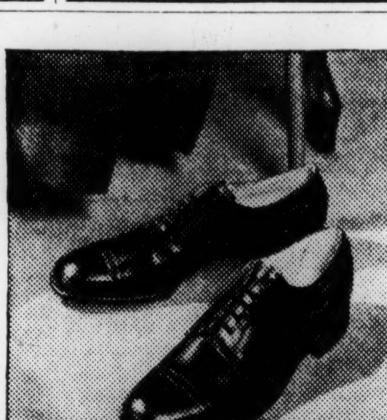
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RESIDENCE CLUB IS INDORSED FOR GIRLS WHO WORK

Their Eagerness for Education Is Believed to Demand Recognition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—The hunger of industrial workers for more education was emphasized in an appeal by Miss Hilda W. Smith, director of the Associated Summer Schools for Women Workers in Industry, before the closing session of the conference on housing of the Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls. She urged that a club for industrial girls be established where they could have evening educational opportunities.

"We know many factory workers in the city who are living in undesirable, cheap living quarters," Miss Smith said. "They cannot afford to pay for clubs, and the type of shelter they can afford means frequent moving about. Should a little residence place be established for them where something might be done to uncover their individual needs, it would develop a real yearning in them to de-

volve."

"These girls, if they wish to ad-

vance themselves, take advantage as they can of the extension and night schools courses available for day workers throughout the city. With most of them the selection of courses is often a case of sampling, and there is the tragedy of it that with so little leisure time, half of them don't understand what it is all about. One girl who had been attending an extension class for months confessed to me that she did not understand one word, but lacked the courage to identify herself."

The need to counteract the effect of a mechanized industrial society recommends, Miss Smith said, that discussion rather than lectures characterize such instruction.

"It is not mass education that these workers need," she said. "It is discussion wherein their experience and their aptitudes, their own problems, economic, social and leisure time—are given relation to the life about them. There is not much use of the old type of office or factory worker wishing for advancement opportunities unless she is able to understand something of what it is all about. In some way she ought to be studying her own problem."

HOOVER'S CALL TO AID TRADE STIRS NATION

(Continued from Page 1)

Its of New York City alone building and engineering construction projects costing nearly \$1,000,000,000 about to be launched.

From the New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission it was learned that final plans have been prepared for a vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River, to cost approximately \$50,000,000. Authorization has already been obtained for two additional vehicular tunnels, one running under the East River and a part of Manhattan Island and the other burrowing beneath the narrows, forming an under-water link between Staten Island and Brooklyn. The combined cost of the two projects was placed at \$170,000,000.

The Bridge and Tunnel Commission reported also that work has already been started on the Tri-Borough Bridge, which is to cost approximately \$35,000,000, and on the Hudson River Bridge at 178th Street, which will cost in the neighborhood of \$60,000,000.

Thousands to Be Employed

Mayor James J. Walker estimated that the city government's part of

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MILWAUKEE, WIS.

New York's building program will approximate \$1,000,000,000, spread over four years. He has just called together the commissioners of various departments within the city government and instructed them to do everything possible to facilitate the carrying out of this program. This public work, he declared, will provide employment for hundreds of thousands of men.

Estimates from other branches of the city government, some of which have yet to be officially approved, show that the Board of Education will expend upward of \$50,000,000 in the construction of schools, with the Department of Docks spending between \$6,000,000 and \$10,000,000 and the Fire Department, the Department of Plants and Structures and other departments spending well over \$1,000,000 for building construction during the coming year.

Perhaps the biggest estimate of all, however, was given by Allen E. Beals, of the Allen E. Beals Corporation, publishers of the Dow Service Daily Building Reports, in an interview with a representative of the Monitor.

"Approximately \$1,040,000,000 worth

of actual building construction in New York City." Mr. Beals declared, "has been retarded principally because of the recent nonavailability of money for building due to stock market speculation.

State Contracts Total 600

While no exact figures could be obtained from New York state officials concerning the amount of public building already begun or about to be launched by the Empire State, a report from the state architect's office said that "before this year closes we shall have under way \$67,000,000 worth of building construction covered by 600 contracts."

Practically every one of the big corporations with headquarters in New York has a building or expansion program for the fiscal year, and their budgets call for expenditures ranging from a few thousand dollars to many thousands of dollars. Just one of these is the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, which plans to spend \$2,000,000,000 on expansion during the next five years, or more than \$1,000,000 a day.

Walter S. Gifford, president of the company, said that their 1929 program was the largest in the history of the Bell System and that similar large programs were planned for the years to follow.

Way Cleared to Help American Shipbuilding

WASHINGTON.—The way is cleared by the Interdepartmental Committee on Ocean Mail Contracts to stimulate new construction of ocean-going vessels sufficient to fill shipyards to capacity within six months, according to Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General.

Contracts have been withheld for three months following a statement from the Interdepartmental Committee that the law needed clarification.

The committee, it was officially stated, was undecided whether the Jones-White law required preference in awarding contracts to companies making lowest bids or to companies purchasing vessels from the shipping board.

According to Mr. Brown, the company has now determined that awards should be given to lowest bidders, and preparations are being made on that basis.

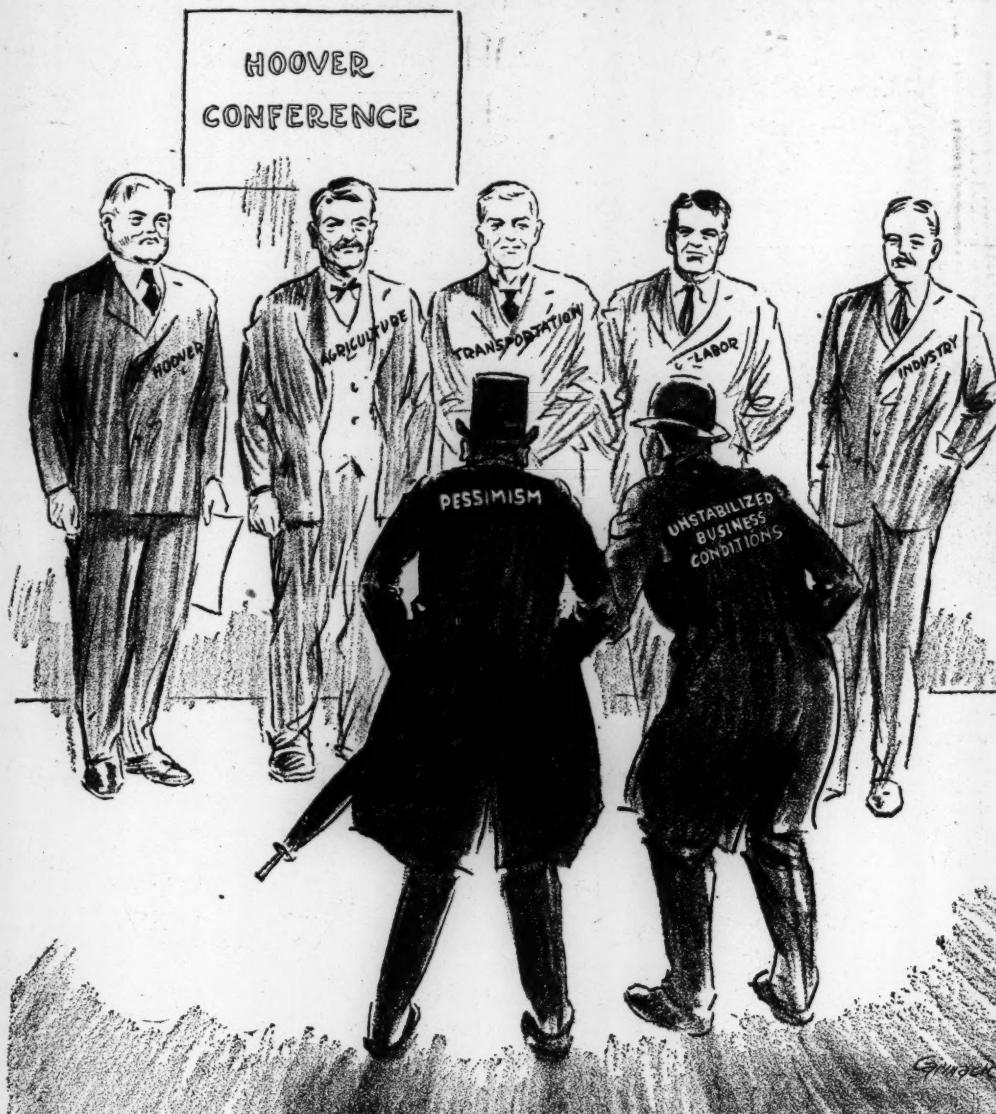
In the background of this decision, which reverses the previous statement of the committee, is seen pressure from the White House in favor of speeding up construction which would fit in with the general Hoover policy of stimulating industry of all sorts at the present juncture.

New liners planned for the North Atlantic alone will probably cost \$25,000,000, according to Mr. Brown, who added that a total of 40 ships may soon be under construction, many of them on other routes that cross the Atlantic.

Money for construction of such ships will be made available under the \$25,000,000 revolving fund created by the Jones-White Act, providing that three-quarters of the construction cost of vessels may be advanced at nominal rates of interest to approved carriers.

Mr. Brown forecast that within six months the shipyard capacity of the country would be completely filled.

Looks Like an Unconditional Surrender



Approximately \$3,000,000 remains to be awarded for the present fiscal year and about \$12,500,000 is included in the budget for mall awards for 1931. Contracts will be awarded for a period of 10 years.

United Gas to Spend \$41,000,000 on Plants

PHILADELPHIA. (AP)—John E. Zimmerman, president of the United Gas Improvement Company, announced that "electric and gas companies in the United Gas Improvement System will spend nearly \$41,000,000 for expansion of their properties during 1930, or approximately \$6,500,000 more than was appropriated for this purpose in 1929."

Among the companies included in the statement and their budgets are: Connecticut Light & Power Company, \$400,000; New Haven (Conn.) Gas Light Company, \$600,000; Manchester (N. H.) Gas Company, \$452,000; Concord (N. H.) Gas Company, \$37,000.

MICROPHONE RECORDS THRILL OF MILE LEAP

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—Henry Bushmeyer, parachute jumper, has radio cast for the radio and talking motion pictures a 700-foot leap from a plane over this field.

Bushmeyer, who is equipped with two parachutes, a microphone and a radio aerial when he leaped from the plane piloted by Harold McCann. A light wire was attached to the microphone, connecting it with a motion picture camera in the plane.

He fell through space more than 1,000 feet before he opened his first parachute. Reaching the end of the microphone wire, he let the second open and drifted gently down to a safe landing.

A radio set on the field picked up Bushmeyer's description of his fall from the aerial. It was several minutes before the jumper could walk after landing, as his legs were numb with cold. The temperature was five above zero at 7000 feet, where he started his leap.

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RENT LAW VOID; LANDLORD GIVEN RIGHT TO EVICT

Tenant Must Pay Price Set
by Owner, Is Appellee
Ruling

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—The emergency rent law of New York City, passed last June when the state housing law expired, has been declared void by the appellate term of the Supreme Court. Supreme Court Justice Nathan Biju wrote the opinion, with the concurrence of Justices Joseph M. Callahan and Richard P. Lyden, basing it on the assumption that under the Home Rule Act agreements between tenant and landlord are con-

tracts over which the Legislature, not the courts, has jurisdiction.

Invalidation of the law, which had prohibited rent raising unless the increases could be proved "reasonable" to the courts, leaves the owners of more than 400,000 apartments in the city, housing about a quarter of the city's people, free to serve notice of rent increases at once. These are apartments which rent for \$15 or less a room a month.

The case which brought up the question of the law's constitutionality was that of Labi Dennis, land-

lord of the premises at 232 East 11th Street, who tried to raise the rent of his tenant, John Milano, from \$23 to \$35 a month last July. The tenant had occupied four rooms for four years in the Dennis house, and was upheld in his protest against the increase by Justice A. Fontanelli, in the eighth district municipal court. The appellate term opinion reverses this approval and gives the landlord possession of the apartment because of the tenant's refusal to pay the rent charged.

Paradoxically, the decision of the Court of Appeals, which sustained the constitutionality of the multiple dwellings law, determined the invalidation of the city rent law. Justice Biju said that the limits on home rule defined in the former decision extend to rent legislation and include among matters to be ruled upon exclusively by the Legislature contracts and "the organization of the courts and the procedure therein."

"The relation of landlord and tenant," declared Justice Biju's opinion, "is plainly contractual, and the attempt to interfere between them after the amount of rental has been agreed upon, and base it upon what the court may deem just and reasonable, is clearly a measure which alters the very essence of contract."

The importance of the questions involved, and the fact that cases involving the constitutionality of laws generally go to the highest court, is held to indicate that the decision will be appealed to the Appellate Division and probably to the Court of Appeals, although the unanimity of the ruling will necessitate permission to appeal.

HEAVY STEEL RAIL BUYING

Steel rail buying by Western railroads for 1930 delivery now totals close to 1,500,000 tons, while mill officials expect that total orders will be between 2,250,000 and 2,500,000 tons.

Chemist's Laboratory to Be Dramatized to Make Laymen Appreciate Value

Dramatization of the chemist's laboratory, that ordinary men may comprehend the phenomenal progress made in material science of recent years and understand the elementary facts lying behind the achievements is being undertaken by a committee of 40 leading American scientists.

Dr. Arthur D. Little of Cambridge, Mass., heads the committee, and a graphic exposition of its work is expected at the Century of Progress celebrations to be held in Chicago in 1933. The undertaking is in general charge of the National Research Council Advisory Committee, which is co-operating with the trustees of the Chicago exposition and with professors and chemists in many institutions throughout the country.

In announcing the committee which will co-operate in the work, Dr. Little says:

"Our first problem is to demonstrate to the layman what the field of chemistry really is, and of course, it includes the whole material universe. We must show him the different forms of matter, their properties, and the changes which they undergo. We must build up in his mind some notion of the atomic theory, and of modern ideas of the structure of matter."

"He should then have opportunity to see a series of simple experiments of a sort which can be conducted continuously, as, for example, the burning of oxygen and hydrogen to form water, the decomposition of water in electrolysis into hydrogen and oxygen, the difference between a mixture and a chemical compound,

the nature of flame, the color of flames and glowing gases, and then spectroscopy and its applications to mundane and stellar chemistry.

"All this and much more is just by way of beginning in order to prepare the layman for what follows in the myriad specific developments of chemistry and their applications."

Professors James F. Morris and Frederick G. Keyes, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Prof. Lyman G. Nease, of Boston University, and Prof. Arthur E. Babbitt of Harvard are assisting in the work. Other committee members are Dr. Willis R. Whitney of the General Electric Company; Dr. C. E. K. Mees, Eastman Kodak Company; Prof. Marston R. Bogert, Columbia University; Prof. Roger Adams, University of Illinois; Dr. C. M. A. Stine of E. duPont de Nemours & Co.; James A. Rafferty, president of the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corp., and Dr. Irving Langmuir president of the American Chemical Society.

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POWER OF WEST GAINS IN SENATE AS EDGE LEAVES

La Follette Urged for One Vacancy, Capper to Get Another

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Retirement from the Senate of Walter J. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, to become Ambassador to France, reopens an issue within the Republican Party in the Senate that is of several years' duration.

Mr. Edge's exodus makes a vacancy on the all-important Senate Finance Committee. The insurgents are using the occasion to reiterate their demand for representation on the committee. Two years ago, when a vacancy developed, they asked that Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, be put on the committee. Their request was refused.

Last year, when another opening was available, they again put up Mr. La Follette, and for a second time were overruled. Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, who recently was formally censured by the Senate for his conduct during the tariff bill hearings, was selected.

The insurgents are backing Mr. La Follette's claims to the committee on two grounds, that the six states they represent, Iowa, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Nebraska, are entirely without representation on the committee and if membership were on a population basis they would be entitled to four places, and secondly that Mr. La Follette, succeeding to the seat held by his father, should also have been named to the committees that he held places on.

Influence Extended

Mr. La Follette has become chairman of one of the major committees of the Senate, that on manufactures. While rejecting the La Follette finance committee proposition, the Republican leaders did not extend the party influence of the insurgent group by making Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, a member of the Senate committee on committees, which selects the personnel of the other committees.

The contest over the Edge vacancy is being most determinedly waged, and the intimation is forthcoming from the insurgent group that they may carry it to the Senate floor. Should the coalition between them and the Democrats operate on this matter as effectively as it has on the tariff bill they would win.

Two other candidates are in the field, each representing the two other factions of the party in the Senate. The so-called "Young Guard" are backing John Thomas (R.), Senator from Idaho, as their choice and the "Old Guard" is reported to favor Frederick Stetler (R.), Senator from Oregon. Both Mr. Thomas and Mr. Stetler are serving their first terms; both are from the West and both are regulars. Mr. Stetler has aided with the "Young Guard" elec-

ment on several occasions, but he is closer to the "Old Guard" group than the other.

All for Westerner

A significant angle in the contest is that all three factions favor the selection of a western Senator for the place being vacated by an easterner. The only western Republicans now on the committee are Reed Smoot, Senator from Utah, and Samuel Shortridge, California, both veterans "Old Guards."

It is authoritatively known that the "Young Guard" faction assured the insurgents that they agreed with them in their demand that a western liberal be named to the Edge place, but pointed out that the selection of one of the insurgents would be unlikely and urged them to unite on their choice, Mr. Thomas. This proposal was emphatically rejected by the insurgents, who insist that they will wage a determined contest to elect Mr. La Follette.

The political situation in the Senate appears to favor them. If they force the issue to the floor, and the coalition that is so effective on the tariff bill holds good, they are sure to win. They are counting strongly on such a possibility to convince the Republican leaders of the advisability of naming Mr. La Follette without a test of strength.

The insurgents say they are particularly desirous of having a representative of their group on the Senate Finance Committee, for if the coalition amendments to the flexible tariff become effective the committee as a result will have tariff legislation constantly before it, and they insist that their viewpoint should have a spokesman.

The constantly growing power of the west in Senate affairs is further indicated by the authoritative information that Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, one of the "Young Guard" group, will be named to the committee on committees.

Rollins College Has Walk of Fame

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WINTER PARK, Fla.—A novelty in college traditions is the memorial Walk of Fame, composed of stones from the birthplaces or former homes of 22 famous Americans, which has been given to Rollins College in Winter Park, Fla., by Dr. Hamilton Holt, president of the college.

Stones for the Walk of Fame have been collected in the last four years by Dr. Holt and his assistant, A. J. Hanna, on trips between Florida and Maine. When either visited in an American city, home or birthplace of a famous American, he sought a stone from the original estate. On each stone is carved the name of the individual and the birthplace or home represented.

Among those represented are: Calvin Coolidge, by a stone from his former home in Plymouth, Vt.; Robert Frost, by a stone from his home in South Shaftsbury, Vt., and Lady Astor, by a stone from her former home in Charlottesville, Va.

PREMIER OF POLAND HECKLED BY STUDENTS

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WARSAW—Nationalist students protesting an mass Nov. 19 against the anti-German liquidation treaty went to the German Legation but were dispersed by the police. Anti-Government heckling by students also took place at a lecture delivered by Premier Switalski on reform of the Constitution.

Police restored order, the students finally marching to the Town Hall, before which a protest rally was held. The Premier, in a moderate address, advocated granting greater authority to the President, but made no plea for abolishment of Parliament. Auditors warmly greeted remarks concerning the services of Marshal Pilsudski to the Nation.

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DO-X DESIGNER TO HELP SELECT SITE FOR PLANT

Dornier Finds United States Well Adapted for Use of Flying Boats

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Dr. Claudius Dornier, German designer of the world's largest flying boat the DO-X, which established a record in aviation recently by flying at 110 miles an hour with 169 persons aboard, has just arrived here on the steamship Olympic of the White Star Line.

Discussing with ship news men the purpose of his visit to the United States, Dr. Dornier, who is president of the Dornier Metal Bauten Corporation, declared he saw no reason why the first DO-X flying boats could not be produced in this country within six months after a factory site is selected.

Dr. Dornier said he will remain in this country for three weeks, and that the object of his visit is "to help General Motors Corporation select a site for a Dornier factory here." He is accompanied by Mrs. Dornier.

The new factory will first produce twin-engined Dornier-Wal machines accommodating 10 to 12 passengers, and used for commercial service, he said. Later it will build a super-Wal, a four-engined model for 25 passengers, and eventually the large 100-passenger models.

He expressed the view that on account of its extensive river and harbor facilities for seaplanes and flying boats, the United States offers great opportunity for the use of that type of aircraft for regular commercial flying between large cities in various parts of the country. Such models, however, would not be practical for transcontinental transportation, he said, because of the long stretches of mountains and desert territory which must be crossed and where there would be no emergency landing planes available.

Florida Bank Act Found Constitutional

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—The Florida Supreme Court has handed down a decision upholding the constitutionality of the state banking act as amended by the 1929 Legislature, giving the comptroller authority to appoint general liquidators for suspended banks.

The case was brought as a test in the name of Attorney-General Fred H. Davis, and surrounded the naming of C. L. Knight as liquidator of the Citizens Bank and Trust Company of Tampa.

Much importance is placed on this decision by Florida financial circles. This part of the banking act is said to greatly strengthen the position of suspended banks and is part of a general revision of the Florida banking laws created to cope with the situation presented in the State early in the 1929 season.

Records show the last bank failure in Florida took place Sept. 21, and since then eight banks have reopened and three national banks have been liquidated under the new law. Four new banks have been organized.

CO-OPERATIVE RUBBER MARKETING APPROVED

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON—Much satisfaction is expressed in rubber marketing circles that the British scheme for co-operative selling prepared by a committee appointed to consider the questions has been accepted by the Rubber Growers Association. Full details of the scheme will be published shortly.

News from Amsterdam states that the proposal for a central selling organization was received by Dutch merchants with approval.

manufacture of artillery and munitions in the War of 1776 was obtained, has just been reported. The Ringwood Corporation, of Ringwood, N. J., will modernize and extend the mines, it was said.

According to records here, the Peters and Cannon mines supplied ore from which was forged the huge steel chain that was stretched across the Hudson River at West Point to prevent the British warships from proceeding up the river during the Revolution.

7 Months' Belfast Strike Brought to End

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A compromise settlement is announced of the long-drawn-out shipyard dispute in Belfast, which for the past few days has threatened to spread over the whole country.

The strike began last April with a claim by the joiners for an increase in wages of 3s. to 6s. 9d. Since then the strikers, who numbered about 1,000, have been maintained by a levy on their fellow members of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers.

The past week saw all the shipyard members of that shipyard union in the country under notice to cease work, partly over the question of wages paid in Belfast and partly owing to difficulties about the existing system of overtime and night shifts.

The terms of the settlement show that the Belfast workers have obtained 2s. advance, instead of 3s., while on the other hand, the union executives have agreed to withdraw the embargo on overtime.

The agreement comes as a result of the intervention of the Ministry of Labor and affords great relief, since although only 10,000 to 15,000 men were directly involved, a stoppage would have indirectly affected every other branch of shipyard and worker, who number many hundreds of thousands.

Buyers of Liquor Indictment Advised

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WICHITA FALLS, Tex.—A federal grand jury here has started consideration of about 100 liquor cases with the charge of the United States district judge, William H. Atwell, that buyers as well as sellers of liquor should be indicted, ringing in their ears.

Judge Atwell, presiding federal magistrate of the Northern District of Texas, in his charge to the jury asserted that buyers of liquor should be indicted wherever jurors believe law enforcement would be best served by such action.

Judge Atwell stimulated legal circles here when he declared, at the end of his lengthy charge, that "it has never been intended that the person who encourages the seller's violation of the law by his purchases should have immunity." The interpretation was regarded as especially significant in view of the announced intention of Morris Sheppard, Senator of Texas, of appealing to Congress to enact a law holding buyers as well as sellers of bootleg whisky guilty of violation of the national prohibition act.

J. P. MORGAN BACK; REFUSES TO TALK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—J. P. Morgan has just returned on the Olympic, from his regular annual trip to the Scottish moors. He greeted ship news men pleasantly, but maintained his custom of making no statements for publication.

Even when a representative of a financial daily pleaded the "unusual situation in the market" as a reason why Mr. Morgan should give out some word of assurance or comment, Mr. Morgan smilingly but firmly reiterated that he had "nothing at all to say."

MOTOR LIABILITY STATUTE IS PRAISED

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Spoken Drama Unconquered, Says Civic Theater Director

Talking Film No Menace, Says Miss Bonstelle of Detroit
—Audiences Still Like to Reach Actors With Applause

"Talking pictures will not really break in on the proper place of the spoken stage drama, I think," Miss Jessie Bonstelle, director of the Detroit Civic Theater, said in Boston today. "I am a great believer in there being room enough for everyone. The talking film unquestionably has its place; the stage continues to have its place; the two may have to do some adjusting with respect to each other, but I don't think one will shut the other out. At the moment stage plays

reach the talking film a little sooner than, formerly, plays reached the silent film. But I cannot imagine a disappearance of audiences made up of men and women who like to see plays given by men and women they can reach by applause across the footlights. There is something rather half-hearted about applauding people on a screen; everyone knows actors respond quickly to the responses of audiences to their playing. And I don't believe we shall see that element disappear from the entertainment world yet awhile."

Miss Bonstelle came to Boston to see into production the company playing "After Dark," the melodrama by Dion Boucicault, which was first produced in London in 1868, and has survived to cause theater-goers of later decades to rejoice in its great sweeping gestures and highfalutin words and terrible perplexities for all the actors concerned. She was to return this afternoon to Detroit, for a short-cast bill is current there, and she is thus able to take another part of the company to Toledo for a few days.

Miss Bonstelle is long in experience and wise in the ways of the theater. She has taken on a sort of all-American aspect as a producer, for she has put on plays in nearly every corner of the United States. She defined the difference today between the municipal theater and the civic theater by illustrating with two groups she has been associated with. For instance, some five or seven

American Talkies Unpopular in Europe

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A fund of \$25,000,000 for the defense and expansion of the Port of New York should be formed to circumvent the efforts of other ports to take trade now moving through New York, W. J. L. Banham, president of the New York Board of Trade, urged in an address before the Purchasing Agents' Association here.

The port is now moving along on its own momentum, he added, busi-

ness men viewing the situation complacently and generally ignoring the intensive efforts being made by other north and south Atlantic ports to take away from New York a share of the business now passing through it.

Other cities are raising funds such as he proposes for New York. Philadelphia, he said, plans to spend more than \$3,500,000 advertising the city to itself and the world; Chicago raised \$5,000,000 over night to advertise its world's fair of 1933, and Californians, Inc., have told the whole world about San Francisco, Mr. Banham observed.

Ford Sends Governor School-Day Memento

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Henry Ford, while a youth, studied McGuffey's readers. When he became older and wealthier he remembered the days of his youth. Recently he had a reprint made of these readers for his own pleasure.

He was so struck with a reference to McGuffey's readers made by O. Max Gardner, Governor of North Carolina, that he sent Mr. Gardner an autographed set of the books.

Mr. Gardner referred to the McGuffey readers as "The backbone of education in the common schools of America during the last two-thirds of the nineteenth century."

TROOPS OUT OF MARION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Gov. O. Max Gardner has withdrawn all state troops from Marion. This action on the part of the Governor was taken immediately preceding the trials of cases growing out of labor riots.

Port of New York Expansion Urged

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

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'ENCLAVES' TEST GEORGE THEORY OF SINGLE TAX

Lessees Pay Economic Rent
Under Plan Modified to
Meet Present Laws

How the single tax theory extended by Henry George is being put into practice in the United States, in several "islands" of economic rent, is shown in a series of four articles, of which this is the second.

If the sandy-haired printer-journalist author of "Progress and Poverty," Henry George, should come guiding his tan-colored mustang by a rope halter through the highways and byways of a typical New England single tax enclave, such as Tahanto or Shakerton or Trapelo in Massachusetts, he would want to ride through the streets of San Francisco 50 years ago, he would find much cause for gratification, and possibly, some cause for debate.

Undoubtedly the natural charms of these broad acres, with their wealth of wooded hills, rolling meadows and sparkling waters, would bring the glow of appreciation to his kindly eyes. The tranquillity of the inhabitants, their friendly interest in the welfare of their neighbors, the atmosphere of well-being, and the obvious absence of poverty, which he had predicted as the concomitant of single tax, might well justify him in declaring: "I told you so."

It is conceivable, however, that a debate might follow his investigation of the enclavial method of applying his ideas, for Henry George visioned single tax not in terms of square miles but, rather, in terms of society at large.

Indeed, he might possibly object that these enclaves were not proper single tax communities at all, since, collectively if not individually, they were subject to the same assessments on improvements as their enclavial neighbors.

Succeed Under Handicap

No enclavial would oppose the criticism. Nevertheless, while aware of the inconsistency, they might quote statistics to show that, even with this handicap, they have succeeded in applying much of the Georgian theory and that the results have proved gratifying.

They agree with him that since, like air and water, land should be man's common heritage, in their belief it is manifestly unjust that the benefits of the land should be reserved for the few; they likewise agree that it is equally unjust to tax any individual for the benefits his labor brings to the land and hence to the community.

They are at one with him in the claim that a single tax on land value alone would furnish abundant power for turning the wheels of government and running the machinery of progress, while furnishing equal opportunities to all.

But, they point out, since the greater body of people show little inclination to consider these propositions in the abstract, it is well to carry the lesson by practical illustrations as near like the idea as feasible under existing laws.

And so they might tell Mr. George's mustang to a tree and take its owner on an automobile tour of inspection. Along the way they would not fail to explain that these expanding single tax communities are mainly ministered to by Fiske Warren, paper manufacturer, who with the courage of his convictions is devoting his time and wealth to the movement.

Mr. Warren has an ideal of his own. "The monopolists of the Scriptures were said to lay field to field until there was none left in the land," says he, "and my plan is to lay field to field until the system of single tax shall remain alone in the land."

Probably the most important of these field-to-field enclaves is that of Tahanto in Harvard, Mass. This experiment, begun in 1909 on two lots with one lessee, has expanded until

it now embraces something like 700 acres with about 50 lessees paying economic rent.

It lies in a verdant rural countryside surrounding a 500-acre lake at an altitude of from 320 to 600 feet. Excellent roads winding in and out of hills and valleys reveal many a pleasing panorama of peaceful country checkered with thrifty fields and dotted with many houses remarkable for their architectural charm.

Membership Is Professional

Only a small percentage of the lessees make their living from the land. Tahanto is neither a commercial nor an industrial community. Its main products might be said to be lumber, boxes, apples and—professors. About four-fifths of the lessees use Tahanto for residences alone and then mostly in summer, and among the four-fifths appear such names as Wallace W. Atwood, president of Clark University; Roland B. Dixon, professor of anthropology, Harvard University; M. Phillips Mason, professor of philosophy, Bowdoin College, and R. F. Alfred Hoernlé, professor of philosophy, University of Wisconsin; and James L. Hubbard, South Africa. Whether these gentleman of erudition chose Tahanto for its scenery or for its system is difficult to determine, since they seem equally satisfied with both. But this sense of well-being is in no way confined to the enclavials of academic background.

If Henry George's fanciful pilgrimage should lead him past the peaceful village square of Harvard to the farm of James M. Brough—a dairy farmer whose economic rent of a little over \$100 annually entitles him to the use of 14 acres of land—he would find, that Mr. Brough is concerned not at all with the theory of single tax, but is eminently well satisfied with its application.

And this, after all, is the thing the enclavials declare they are seeking to prove. From which we deduce that all classes (whether they understand the theory or not) are benefited by the equitable adjustment brought about by the economic

single tax.

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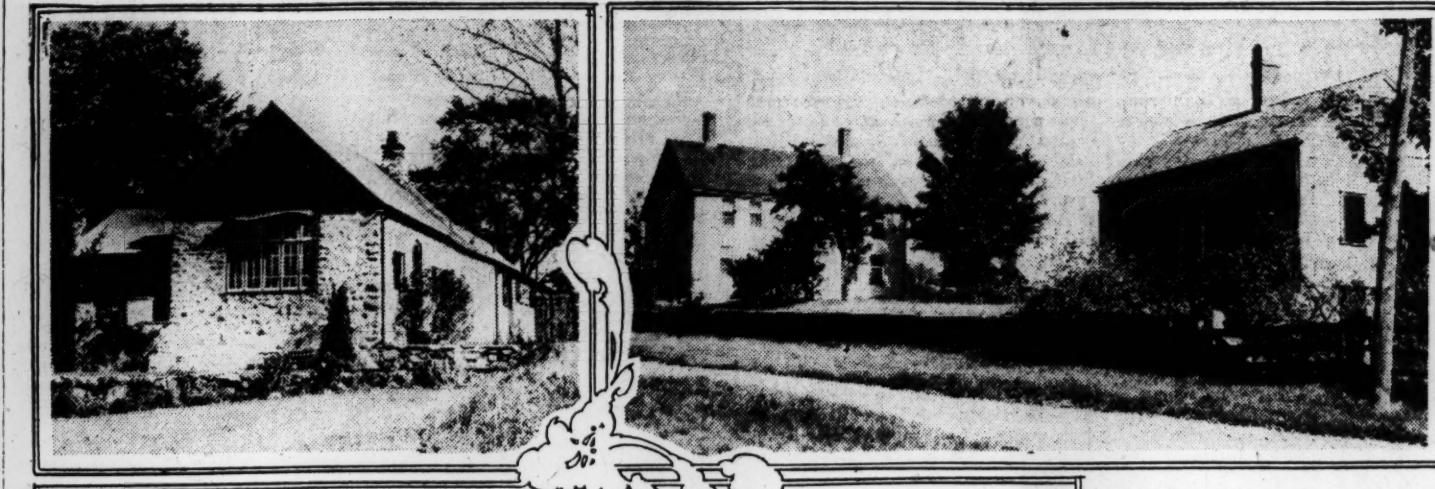
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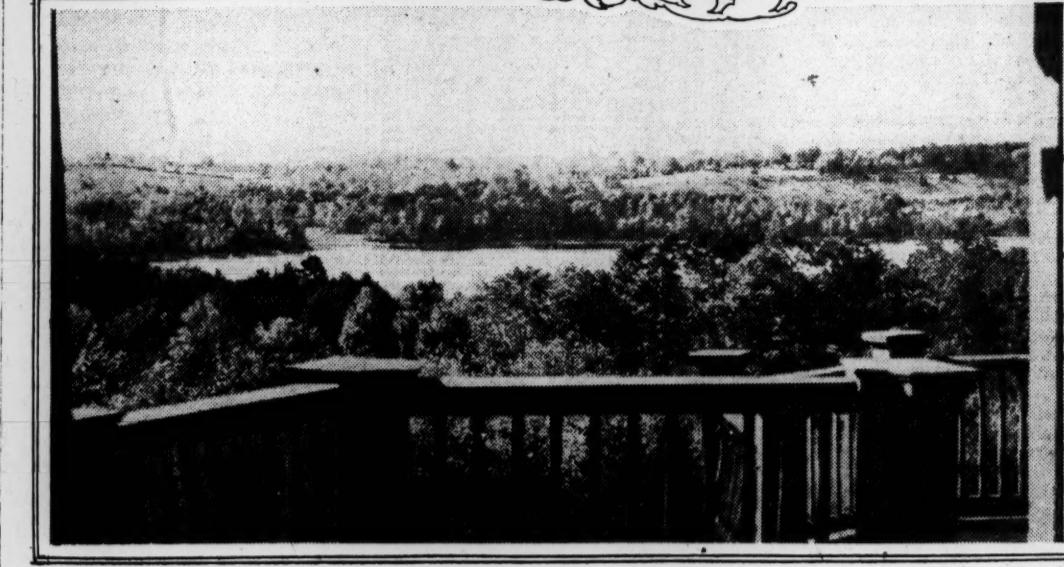
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Rustic Charm and Peaceful Homes at Tahanto Single Tax Enclave



Contrasted With the Old Shaker Houses on the Right (Upper) is the Modern, Though No Less Picturesque, Cottage on the Left. Below is the Attractive View of Lake and Woods as Seen From the Balcony of the Residence at Harvard, Mass., of Fiske Warren, Chief Promoter of the Enclaves in New England.



Deep Enthusiasm for the Work Is Key to Career of Naturalist

Noteworthy That Those Devoting Lives to Various Aspects of This Field Showed Early Interest and Aptitude—College Training Advised

By RICHARD W. WESTWOOD
Editor, Nature Magazine

IF THERE is any career that cannot be chosen by looking down the list and coldly declaring, "That is what I am going to be," it's that of a naturalist. Likewise, here is a life work for which it is impossible to set down any rules of procedure or to map out anything but the most general course to follow.

The lives of men and women who have devoted themselves to the natural sciences reveal one thing with startling definiteness—the early choice of a career arose out of interest in their lives. Their decisions have been founded upon enthusiasms made of more lasting materials than many of the transitory hobbies of youth. That these enthusiasms exist and persist is perhaps more necessary to the career of a naturalist than in any other field, since the monetary rewards have been and still are such as to leave much of the return to be garnered from the mere joy of the work.

There has been, nevertheless, a distinct change in the public attitude toward appreciation of the natural sciences during the last three decades. Various factors have contributed to this change. Our natural resources of wild life have been consumed prodigally and it is to the naturalist that we have had to look for leadership in saving and restoring them. Agriculture, which so long rejected science and stuck to almanacs, has come to recognize the importance of the entomologist, the plant pathologist, the soil specialist, the economic ornithologist, and others in protecting and improving its crops. The automobile has brought the outdoors and its wild inhabitants closer to millions, made our national playgrounds accessible and stimulated a widespread desire to know more of the birds, flowers, trees and formations to be found in the outdoors. The schools have recognized the importance and value of nature study and every year more and more are adding it to their curricula. Articles and stories based upon natural history are no longer a rarity in our magazines and newspapers because there is a public interest in and demand for them.

Field Has Broadened
All these developments have served to broaden the field for the man or woman trained in the natural sciences, or in one or another field which may be grouped under the head of nature work. Roughly, then, naturalists may be grouped in these classifications. There is the systematic naturalist who devotes his life to the intimate study of our flora and fauna, its classification, its life habits, its position in the balance of nature. His information forms the basis of

its membership in large measure from the first group, includes men and women devoting themselves to the economic side of the natural sciences. This field is more particularly linked with agriculture, forestry and grazing and is, therefore, of immense economic importance. The average layman undoubtedly little realizes how many people in our Federal and State Governments are studying and experimenting in hundreds of different ways to solve problems of producing, protecting and improving that which we grow. They may be analyzing soils to discover their peculiar properties; they may be tracking down the source of the white pine blister rust; they may be hunting another insect naturally equipped to aid in checking the Japanese beetle. The appearance of the Mediterranean fruit fly in Florida is a case in point. Word of its appearance found entomologists prepared with a plan for control all in hand for the emergency, with all of the data available about this pest and ready at a moment's notice to go to work.

Camps, Schools and Parks

The third group of those trained in the natural sciences is the educational group. Teachers of nature study in the schools are increasingly in demand as the courses grow in number. More and more summer

The second grouping, which draws

camp—a growing extra-educational force—are requiring nature counselors. The thousands visiting our national parks every summer have brought about the establishment in these parks of considerable forces of naturalists trained in the lore of flora, fauna and geology of the region and equipped to interpret it popularly to the lay visitor. And, in turn, there is added need of competent men and women in our colleges and normal schools, to the end that those needed in the educational field may be adequately trained.

Here, then, we have a view of what the career of naturalist might broadly be held to include. With such diversified opportunities and possibilities, it is obvious that no instructions in 1000 words or in 100,000 words could be prepared and presented under the title, "How to Become a Naturalist." Nor can we draw any other general text, other than that of fundamental enthusiasm, to show the study of the lives of our leading naturalists. Dr. Leland O. Howard, dean of our entomologists, loved nature and insects from the time when he was a very shaver, studied for another profession, but quickly abandoned it for entomology. Charles W. Gilmore, who knows intimately the prehistoric mammals and reptiles, became fascinated, when still a youngster in short trousers, with the art of an expert museum taxidermist, and he never left the field of natural history afterward. Dr. Paul Bartisch, authority on life of the seas, comes of a family of natural scientists and was born to the career. Dr. Edgar T. Wherry, one of our most versatile naturalists, chose early the career of a chemist and found himself carried irresistibly into broader fields. Edward A. Preble started exploring nature at the age of 2, and has never stopped.

Reading and Training

It would be futile to attempt to set down here a bibliography to be read by the budding naturalist as an aid in mapping out a course. First-class texts form a valuable supplement to outdoor study and direct ob-

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TEXAS HOLDS UP ON JOINING NEW WOOL COMBINE

Seeks Further Details on
Plan of National Sales
Organization

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SAN ANGELO, Tex.—The first political contest in the newly organized \$1,000,000 National Wool Marketing Association resulted in the election of L. B. Palmer of Columbus, O., as president. The other nominees were F. J. Hagenbarth of Spencer, Ida, president of the National Wool Growers Association. The committee of 15 that elected the officers has agreed to serve as a board of directors until the first annual meeting of the stockholders of the association.

The first disappointment, at least temporary, in plans for attracting the entire wool and mohair growing and marketing industry, the association of which is sponsored by the Federal Farm Board, came when the delegation of Texas wool and mohair war houses voted to delay joining the national cooperative pending further investigation of the plan under which it is to operate.

Directors of the National Wool Marketing Association in a formal statement pledged funds for the immediate financing of growers by pre-shearing advances, and advances on wool and mohair unsold through existing organizations. The statement added that new marketing associations will be set up in localities not now served by co-operative agencies, as rapidly as growers desire this service. Headquarters of the central association are to be established in Boston.

Twelve of the 15 members named on the special committee in Chicago last month were present at the Texas meeting. Those attending included C. G. Randall, who has charge of live-stock and wool marketing for the Federal Farm Board; F. R. Marshall, secretary of the National Wool Growers, and C. C. Belcher of Del Rio, Tex., attorney for the Texel Sheep and Goat Owners Association.

The committee does not plan to acquire a charter until the articles of federation and by-laws of the association have been submitted to the Farm Board for its final approval.

New York Theaters

Your Uncle Dudley'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Again bows up this season's favorite play plot, centering about a dominant mother who is set on putting her daughter on the road to success, ruthlessly disregarding the rights and feelings of everybody who gets in the way. A steam roller of a woman is Mabel Dixon Church, the latest of these obsessed mothers to reach the New York stage, in "Your Uncle Dudley," a comedy by Howard Lindsay and Bertrand Robinson, produced by Erlanger and Tytler at the Cort Theatre.

Mabel Church steps at no deceit or cruelty to put over her one idea of making her daughter into a famous singer. The authors have so overdone her obsession that the audience is positively unhappy in the presence of such intensity of selfishness, and the play loses a necessary element of persuasiveness. Playgoers are as little interested in viragoes on the stage as in daily life. Beatrice Terry acts the part to the hilt, which is something of afeat, with the whole house against her on both sides of the footlights.

And yet the play has several ingratiant personages that would make a success of any play that did not have to carry the burden of such disagreeableness as that emanating from Mabel Church. There is Grandma Dixon, gently portrayed by Mrs. Jacques Martin, who runs away with the performance every time it comes her turn to hold the stage with her humorously irresponsible enjoyment of the ups and downs of family life in a large way in a small town.

Walter Connolly is as humanly amusing as Dudley Dixon, the good fellow of the town, the village backslapper who lives but to make the community a bigger and better place to live in, that a play could well be built about him with this character as the dominant note. Like the rest of the household, Dudley scarcely opens his mouth when that oracular shrew, Mabel Church, begins to talk. Then there is Christine Sederholm, graciously depicted by Ellen Southbrook, the young Danish woman to whom Dudley is engaged. They are to marry as soon as Mabel succeeds in her campaign to make her daughter

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the victor at a local singing contest, the prize being \$5000, which will enable them both to go to Europe. Eleanor Hayden plays this daughter sweetly, ingratiatingly.

Before these lines are printed doubtless something will be done to make the mother in this play more tolerable. Then "Your Uncle Dudley" will be a thoroughly amusing folk comedy.

E. C. S.

Music

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PHILADELPHIA—Orchestra

PHILADELPHIA—Three things featured the sixth concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra. The first was the first performance anywhere of a new Oriental composition entitled "Java," by Henry Eliechman; the second was the first American appearance of an unusually fine violinist, Gregor Piatigorsky, and the third was an extemporaneous speech by Mr. Stokowski on the general subject of applause at symphony concerts.

Mr. Eliechman's work is the first of a proposed trilogy and in some respects, it is the most interesting of his Oriental compositions to be performed in Philadelphia. Mr. Eliechman brought with him from Java about a dozen native instruments and these were placed in the orchestra and played by the regular percussion men. The composer, partly by the use of these instruments and partly by the skillful handling of the customary orchestral instruments particularly those of the woodwind section, obtained a delightful Eastern atmosphere in his work. Mr. Eliechman conducted and his composition was well received by the audience.

Mr. Piatigorsky selected the Dvorak Concerto as his medium, a work of enormous technical difficulties in the first and the last movements and of extreme length, but his technical mastery proved sufficient to take the most difficult passages with apparent ease and absolute clarity, and his musicianship great enough to hold the interest of the audience from beginning to end. Only in one movement, the second, is tone, the essential element of the violin solo, of paramount importance. In this movement the soloist showed a tone of remarkable beauty and flexibility.

Mr. Piatigorsky scored the greatest success achieved by any violinist who has appeared with the orchestra as soloist for a long time.

The second part of the program was devoted to the Fourth Symphony of Tchaikovsky. The work was superbly played. The piccato Scherzo was so lightly and delicately performed that, at the close, the audience, contrary to the "rules," broke into spontaneous applause.

As the forbidden sound reached his ears, Mr. Stokowski paused and turned to the offending audience, and the applause faded away with a speed bordering upon panic. The conductor first spoke on applause before movements of a symphony. He did not blame the audience, he said, for expressions of approval, but he blamed meaningless custom of producing queer noises by beating the palms of the hands together. Mr. Stokowski then traced the history of this "quiet" custom. He concluded by proposing a novel referendum. At the close of the season, he announced, when the annual Request Program is voted for, there will be a slip enclosed for ballots on the question of whether there shall be applause during a concert, and the result of that ballot shall be binding. Mr. Stokowski was greeted with much hand-clapping at the close of his remarks, which he received with a deprecating smile. The fourth movement of the symphony was then played and was similarly received.

FOG SIGNAL KEEPER WINS COMMENDATION

WASHINGTON (P)—W. H. Woodward, keeper of the Manana Island Fog Signal Station, Maine, is commended by the Commissioner of Lighthouses for the "valuable" assistance given by him in saving power trawler which became disabled off Monhegan Island Nov. 6.

With the aid of his motorboat, the citation said, Woodward succeeded in towing the trawler two miles in a choppy sea.

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News of FREEMASONRY

By ROBERT L. CLEGG, 33°
Editor-in-Chief, Masonic History Co.

THE Grand Lodge of Idaho has received a report on the rights of a lodge as a corporate body to the following effect: "The question frequently arises as to the legal status of our Subordinate Lodges. This is particularly important in determining in what manner and who should sign the deed or note and mortgage when the Lodge sells or mortgages such property. In 1866 the Legislature of the Territory of Idaho passed an act incorporating the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows. It was not until the following year that the Masonic Grand Lodge was organized, but under the terms of this act, when it did become organized, it and all of its Subordinate Lodges then and thereafter chartered became corporations. The act, however, contained some provisions which were not satisfactory. Thus the corporate powers of these corporations were vested in boards of trustees, and were not exercised by the Lodges themselves. By another provision no Lodge was permitted to issue bonds or promissory notes for more than \$1000. And there were other provisions that might better have been omitted. In 1911 this statute was amended so that by accepting the provisions of that act, these Lodges secured the right to exercise their corporate powers in such manner as they might determine by their by-laws. Finally, in 1929 the Legislature passed a further amendment providing that any of these Lodges, upon filing a certificate in the office of the Secretary of State and of the County Recorder where their place of business is situated, should be deemed corporations for a period of 50 years under the provisions of the chapter of the Idaho Compiled Statutes relating to religious, social and benevolent corporations, and shall no longer be subject to the restrictions of the act of 1866. There is no question but that our Lodges ought to accept the provisions of the act of 1929."

C. P. Mitchell of Seminole, Okla., recently took an unusual part in the Scottish Rite Consistory at McAlester. At the fall reunion the father and four sons, L. W., W. N., Thomas A. and R. A., were members of the class. Another son, Q. B., candidate for the thirty-second degree was unable to attend. C. P. Mitchell Jr., another who had passed on, was a member of the Consistory, and W. F. Mitchell, member of the 1928 class, was a visitor at the fall meeting.

Reporting to the Grand Lodge of California on the investigation of candidates, Jess M. White, chairman of the committee of correspondence said: "Some are inclined to place the blame for the admission of undesirable men in the fraternity solely upon the investigating committee. Perhaps in a number of instances this is unjust. Generally an investigating committee has never been impressed with the importance of this duty and therefore act only perfunctorily. A proper investigation can be made only by men active in the affairs of the lodge and having its interest at heart, resolved to weigh all doubts in favor of the lodge and not in favor of an applicant. We believe it should be made obligatory that an application, before being submitted to the lodge, be considered by a special committee, composed of the Masters, Wardens, Secretary and such other lay members of the lodge, preferably Past Masters, as might be desired upon the application. There is also a heavy responsibility resting upon the members of a lodge when accepting an applicant. These brethren as well as the petitioner should be required to appear personally and furnish their reasons for approval of the applicant. The investigation by the lodge committee should be supplemental and in addition to the first one."

The Masonic Clubhouse at the Southern Branch (Los Angeles) of

Six Favourite Hymns

Blest Christmas Morn
Shepherd, show me how to go
Communion Hymn
O Gentle Presence
(Words by Mary Baker Eddy)

God will take care of you
Joy cometh in the morning

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6 CAPTAIN AND CREW

6 TUNBRIDGE WELLS

6

EDUCATORS FIND RELIGION HELPS TO TRAIN YOUTH

Behaviorism Claims Denied At Big Northwestern Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EVANSTON, Ill.—More than 600 delegates from all parts of the United States attended the conference on "Religion as a Factor in Shaping Conduct and Character" held here under auspices of Northwestern University.

Prof. George H. Betts of the School of Education of Northwestern University, opened the conference with a statement of the problem. "It is all comprehended," he said, "in the simple question whether religion as we interpret, teach and practice it today is capable of motivating life. By motivating I mean acting as a powerful or determining factor in conduct where men touch each other in daily life—that is, in business, government, industry, the relations of the home, the community and the wider world outside. Can religion as we conceive it, or as we may conceive it, qualify or control conduct and so shape character?"

Prof. Frank N. Freeman, of the department of psychology of the University of Chicago, discussing the sources of motive in human nature, criticized mechanistic interpretations of behaviorism, holding that conduct is controlled by ideas, and that the basis of human character is the content of the mind.

Other speakers were Prof. Jerome Davis, of Yale University; Prof. William C. Bower, of the University of Chicago; Prof. Henry N. Wieman, of the University of Chicago; Prof. George A. Cox, of Teachers' College, Columbia University; President Edna Dean Baker, of the National Kindergarten and Elementary College; Prof. John M. Mecklin, of Dartmouth College; Prof. Arthur J. Todd, of Northwestern University; Dr. Ruth Shonle Cavan, of the Religious Education Association; Dean Clarence S. Yoakum, of Northwestern University; and Dr. Paul H. Vieth, of the International Council of Religious Education.

The conference closed with a discussion led by Prof. Charles E. Rugh of the University of California, of the relation of character education to the work of the public schools. J. M. Artnan, general secretary of the Religious Education Association, joined in the development of the topic. Both speakers agreed that there is no place for religious education, as that term is generally understood, in the public schools. But Professor Rugh insisted that all teaching should be on a basis of character development, and held that this applied as much to the teaching of such subjects as spelling and arithmetic as to the teaching of the social sciences, in which moral and ethical implications are generally perceived.

Egypt GIVES UP MORE TREASURES OF PAST AGES

(Continued from Page 1)

of her that she had caused to be made and set up in her temple.

All these mutilated fragments were thrown into nests of quartz. During the succeeding centuries the fragments gradually disappeared, and in 1885 the quarry became the dumping place for the million cubic feet of debris and dirt removed during the unearthing of the Temple. All this accumulation had to be removed by the museum's expedition during several years past in order to reach the quarry floor to which the ancient fragments had been thrown 34 centuries ago. Among these fragments were found most of the parts of sphinx which has now been pieced together in New York.

It may be explained in passing that this statue of Queen Hat-shepsut follows Egyptian royal tradition in be-

stowing a beard upon the Queen, so far as her public presentation is concerned, and giving her the body of the sphinx. Thus she is represented as being lifted above the state of femininity into the condition of ruler of her race.

The museum's expedition also has two other portrait heads of Queen Hat-shepsut, one of pink granite and one of limestone, personal rather than abstract in their modelling, of a character that was never seen by the populace, but were used to adorn her private chambers. The lower parts of both figures were also found by the museum's expedition, one in Leyden, Holland, where it has been since 1845, and the other in Berlin, to which it was taken in 1869. Casts of both these portraits have come to New York, and in due course the fragments will all be reassembled and mounted for public exhibition.

The museum also has a kneeling statue of the queen, of which the head is in Berlin. Negotiations are going forward for exchanges that will also bring this head to New York.

The museum announces the receipt of recent money gifts of \$130,100, of which \$100,000 came from Edward S. Harkness.

NEW YORK (P)—Discovery of the tomb of Meryet-Amun, Egyptian Queen, who was buried in regal splendor more than 30 centuries ago, is announced in a bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The mummy, encased in two coffins, the outer of which was described as "one of a richness comparable to that of the outer coffin of Tut-Ankh-Amen," was found in excavations adjoining the temple of Deir El Bahri, near Thebes, by the Metropolitan expedition, headed by Herbert E. Winlock.

Queen Meryet-Amun was the daughter of Thut-Mose III and the consort of his successor, Amenhotep II. She is believed to have passed on between 1480 and 1440 B. C.

Rohbers pillaged the tomb about 1049 B. C., stripping the coffins of the sheets of gold in which they were sheathed, and taking other precious materials used in their ornamentation. The tomb was partly restored by officials of the Necropolis.

Describing the coffin in his report, Mr. Winlock said:

"The big coffin of Meryet-Amun is a remarkable object. Not only is it of gigantic size, but it is a piece of superbly skillful joinery, made of carefully selected cedar planks tenoned together and carved inside and out to a uniform thickness."

"The carving of the face has been studied with the most subtle knowledge, and accomplished with a surface as smooth and soft as the features which it portrays. The eyes and eyebrows are inlaid with glass,

the wig and the torso are carved with deeply incised chevrons and scales painted blue, and the body is sheathed in feathers lightly engraved in the wood."

"But the glass of the eyebrows and lids is cheap and is carelessly stuck in the place of some more valuable material. The incisions in the decoration of the wig and torso and in the inscription are partly filled with a cement which still retains the casts of the inlays."

"The inner coffin, while much smaller, had been almost as lavishly decorated. On the head we found a tenon hole which had once held the golden vulture of a queen's crown and all over the body there were the rows of nail holes showing that within and without the entire coffin had been encased in sheets of gold which had been chased with the feather pattern still to be seen lightly scored on the wood."

The tomb was found after six weeks' digging which began when members of the expedition investigated a pile of stone chips hiding the presence of a tomb.

The chamber in which the coffin was found was deep in the rock at the end of a long passage. A bridge had to be thrown across a deep well at the end of the passage before the chamber could be reached.

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Courteous service and personal attention assures complete satisfaction.

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Over 100 Years

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Wear the New Silhouette and Wear It Successfully!

Redfern Contour Corsets
\$5 and \$10

Well-boned, side hooking Wrap-Arounds, with adjustable lacing at the back, assure perfect waistlines for the new styles. These corsets extend two inches above the waist, and control any excess roll of flesh. They are the only practical and comfortable way to mould your figure to the new silhouette.

FIRST FLOOR

OKLAHOMA CITY SUCCEEDS WITH MANAGER PLAN

Deficit of \$183,003 Converted to \$409,843 Surplus in Two Years

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The city manager plan of government, in force here since early in 1927, has plugged the holes in the pocketbook of Oklahoma City taxpayers, and has made the municipal tax dollar go farther. Friends of the managerial system so declare in pointing to the city government's present vigorous financial condition.

Several factors have helped to blot the red ink from the city's ledgers, and to make the municipal purse bulge. There's the matter of paving, the cost of which shrank \$1.27 a yard in two years, the annual report of E. M. Fry, city manager, shows. Water rates have tumbled from 30 cents per cubic foot, yet the department shows a profit.

Several large improvement projects—a new sewer system and bridge over the North Canadian River being the largest—have been completed at less than the engineer's cost estimates, a direct reversal of the usual outcome. Moreover, property valued at \$43,319 has been restored to the tax rolls.

Oklahoma City taxpayers have discovered in the report that deficit of \$183,003 on June 30, 1927, has vanished and in its place is a surplus of \$409,843 for June 30, 1929. And the per capita expenditures for operation, maintenance and improvements, once resting at \$17,72, have coasted to \$9.53 for 1928-29. The figures also show that more than 50 cents of each tax dollar now go into the account marked "debt service"—the money to retire permanent improvement bond issues.

During the last year 18 cities have adopted the council-manager form of government and on the approved list of the association Of these, 337 are in the United States and 15 in Canada.

All city employees were retained by Mr. Fry, but forbidden to engage actively in politics, a condition they accepted with alacrity, since it also eliminated the need of the necessity for allegiance to politicians. Civil service requirements were established for new employees, a policy of promotion from within the service was established, and the new régime was under way.

Rochester Organizes for Good Government

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Steps toward inauguration in Rochester of a women's movement to keep honest and worthy men in office and to arouse further interest in good government have just been taken in a resolution sponsored by the Committee of Ten Thousand, civic organization of Rochester.

The city voted \$8,629,000 in bonds

in one lump, and \$425,000 in another, for permanent improvements.

The issue was "sold" to the people, for specific purposes and on a basis of engineers' estimates of costs.

These accomplishments give some idea of what was done. Mr. Fry tells it was done, in his annual report.

The city water department is an example. In 1919-20 only 65 percent of water pumped could be accounted for. In the current year less than 10 percent was missing, because of better maintenance of lines for leakage, more businesslike checking of meters and the office records to see that bills were paid.

Paving, before the city manager regime, was being held up all over the city because of the excessive cost. Contracts, it was charged, were let to a favored few. In 1926-27, the year immediately preceding the new government, costs on the prevalent form averaged \$5.288 per yard. The first year the cost was reduced to \$4.595, and again reduced this year, through competitive bids and invitation to outside contractors.

Another small item, but looming large in payment of taxes, was the matter of vacant lots, less than worthless because of "special" tax assessments to the city for paving. Mr. Fry instituted the procedure of finding out what the lots were worth, opening them for improvement, and getting owners to carry their share of the tax burden.

When Mr. Fry was named city

Stretches Tax Dollar at Oklahoma City



E. M. FRY, City Manager.

CITY MANAGERS SEEK TO WIDEN SERVICE FIELD

Convention at Fort Worth Reports 412 Places Now Using Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FORT WORTH, Tex.—Enlargement and improvement in the field of service of the city manager is the theme of the sixteenth annual convention of the International City Managers' Association, which has opened a four-day session here.

The steady growth of the city manager movement was stressed in the address of the president, R. W. Rigby, city manager of Charlotte, N. C., and the annual report of Clarence E. Ridley, executive secretary of the association, with headquarters in Chicago.

Mr. Ridley's report showed total of 412 cities in the United States and Canada with the council-manager form of government and on the approved list of the association. Of these, 337 are in the United States and 15 in Canada.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

ENGLISH RELAY CARNIVAL SOON

Oxford and Cambridge Rivals to Meet at Oxford on Nov. 30

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—The first of a cluster of important intervarsity sports meets to be decided before the end of the year is the popular relay carnival between Oxford and Cambridge, Nov. 30, at Oxford—the tenth fixture in the series which since it commenced in 1871 has made the Cambridge six victories and Oxford three. The point war innovation in connection with which the coveted "Blue" (corresponding to a letter at American universities) is not yet awarded, preceded by the hundredth meeting of the British Football match, dating back to 1871; Association football game, first held in 1874, and the cross-country race instituted in 1880. These three events are scheduled for Dec. 10, Dec. 11 and Dec. 12, respectively. The ancient and bridgeman-dominant force in intervarsity battles of recent years—is held to be the "favourites."

In the case of rugger, soccer and cross-country sides meeting the two teams in the country park by week it is possible to draw some sort of a line through their respective merit, but with the track men it is rather a different matter since there is only the performance in the seniors and freshman's sports to go upon together with the showing of such blues as are still in evidence.

Cambridge Superior

In the brief history of the relay carnivals, Cambridge, as mentioned, has established a marked superiority over its sister university, although last year the Oxonians won by the odd event in seven, incidentally establishing three records for the meet. Little importance is attached to attachment to Oxford's alleged "decadence" in the sport—quite often in the past the pendulum has swung and stayed on one side long enough to excite comment that there does seem to be tangible evidence that at Oxford there isn't anything like the same enthusiasm for track athletics as there is at Cambridge. For example, take the senior's and freshman's sports at the rival universities this year. At Cambridge there is a handful of spectators shown up to witness final, but at the other camp there was a big enthusiastic crowd to encourage athletes all the time. This is not to say, of course, that Oxford is lacking in atmosphere. On the contrary, there is a splendid material available and the athletic authorities are working determinedly for victory in the relays, which may do much to revive general interest and take Oxford outside the grip of the strong hold of the track. Now the Oxford track men have apparently good reason for optimism and the same may be said of the players, whose captain, T. W. Gubb, now has the satisfaction of seeing his side develop into the strongest Oxford has produced in many years.

Cambridge is the favorite for rugger, as for the other forthcoming contests referred to, but they aren't much in it and the uncertainty of intervarsity encounters has encouraged sports folk to be surprised. The rival cross-country teams appear to be well up to standard, and the soccer sides are distinctly above it.

Carnival Is Popular

It may not be fully realized what a big part intervarsity carnivals have played in popularizing the form of racing in Britain, but the carnival in 1929 will hold the carnival in London, where that year the first relay clash between the United States and Britain, following the Antwerp Olympic Games, had drawn enough of a crowd to thoroughly awaken the British public to the charms of the team events of this character. But circumstances ruled otherwise, and B. G. Rudd, P. J. Baker and other stalwarts of universities and colleges urged the first clash to be held at Cambridge. The following year Oxford reciprocated and the varsities have staged the event in turn ever since. At first the program consisted of five events, but the number has increased to seven in 1929.

Todays announcement of the draw for the first round proper (formerly known as the fifth qualifying round) of the annual competition for the Football Association Challenge Cup is for the biggest football contest in the world. The draw has centralized that this gigantic tournament culminating in the glamour of a cup final in Wembley Stadium each year, begins almost at the dawn of the season. Handicaps are given to amateur and professional and amateur, under and over, all the "giants" are exempted until the competition proper in the first round for which Nov. 30 is set. All the third division clubs, excluding Swindon Town and Crystal Palace, have been concerned in this and the later first and second division sides and the Corinthians, amateurs in a class by themselves, come in.

Surprise Results Common

Surprise results are frequently in cup ties, of course, but superior training and practical experience of previous clashes to whom success brings such a big financial reward invariably tell the tale before the semifinal round comes along.

There are so many conflicting definitions of an amateur in France, just as there are in most countries in the world, that The Christian Science Monitor learns that the French national committee for sports recently felt impelled to furnish one of its own to facilitate the use of the terms tax on sports clubs. The definition is that an amateur is one who practices sport or participates in competitions for the love of the sport without drawing or seeking to draw from it financial gain, reimbursement or free living. That is the definition of an amateur, it appears to show that now having defined what an amateur is, the French national committee has before it a much harder task in deciding when an amateur isn't an amateur and problems upon which the sportsmen's bodies in England have been concentrating for many years—without arriving at a complete satisfactory general solution.

SEATTLE WINS GAME, 8-1

Seattle, Wash., after an opening audience of 5000 fans, the Eskimos won their Pacific Coast Hockey League contest here Tuesday night, 3 to 1, from the Victoria Cubs. Benson scored the first goal for Seattle in the opening period. The Eskimos added another in the second period, when Jack McLean, of Victoria, from Olaf Reinhakka, Victoria, also scored when Oliver Redpath tapped in Odie Lowe's pass. Daniel Daly made the game sure for Seattle in the third period with an unassisted goal after 18 minutes of play.

TABERSKI WINS ONE BLOCK

Frank L. Taberski won his first block of his men with E. Ralph Greenleaf Tuesday night, when he ran away from the afternoon block to win at 125 to 38. Greenleaf won the afternoon encounter, 129 to 35, giving the second game of the season for each team, both having played at the same time. The third century Billings Club, Taberski made the high run of Tuesday's play with a 48.

JAMES T. HUNTER IN SECOND ROUND

K. P. Barlow of Montreal Also Advances at Pinehurst

PINEHURST, N. C.—The medalist, James T. Hunter of North Adams, Mass., gained the second round in the fourteenth annual Carolina golf tournament on the Pinehurst links here Tuesday by defeating E. L. Scofield of New York, 4 and 2.

An amateur player, Kuper P. Barlow of Montreal, won his first-round match with C. L. Schoonover of Warren, O., by 2 and 1. Another 2 and 1 victory was scored by Winthrop Williams of New York over D. N. Tallman of Minneapolis. This last match was considered by the gallery as the best of the day.

The other match saw William A. Rupp of Buffalo defeat C. S. Strout of Biddeford Pools, Me., 3 and 1. The summary:

CAROLINA GOLF TOURNAMENT

First Division

James T. Hunter, North Adams, Mass., defeated E. L. Scofield, New York, 4 and 2. Kuper P. Barlow, Montreal, P. Q., defeated C. L. Schoonover, Warren, O., 2 and 1.

Winthrop Williams, New York, defeated D. N. Tallman, Minneapolis, Minn., 2 and 1.

William A. Rupp, Buffalo, N. Y., defeated C. S. Strout, Biddeford Pools, Me., 3 and 1.

St. Louis Evens Up With Tulsa Team

Fliers Win Second Game by 6-4 Score—Duluth and St. Paul in Tie, 3-3

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

Goals
W T L For Agst Pts

Tulsa 1 0 1 0 9 2

St. Paul 0 1 0 3 1 1

Duluth 0 1 0 3 1 0

Minneapolis 0 0 0 0 0 0

Montreal 0 0 0 0 0 0

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CHINA FOLLOWS LUNAR SYSTEM 40 CENTURIES OLD

New Calendar, However,
May Be Accepted Ahead
of Other Nations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—While the rest of the world is debating whether or not to adopt the 13-month calendar, recommended to begin in 1933, it is possible that China may lead the procession by accepting the new mode next year.

This has been suggested as a solution to the controversy which has been maintained here between the Government and the people for the past 18 years, the state having officially assumed the calendar of the Occident, while its citizens have continued to pay their debts and celebrate their holidays according to the reckoning of their forefathers.

This lunar system, which served China for 40 centuries, is a varying affair, according to Western standards, but it is quite appropriate to the climate and conditions in China. However, it is out of step with all the rest of the universe, which is why the Republic officially abandoned it in 1911. Nevertheless, despite repeated commands, the people have not taken to the alien system.

Recently the Government decreed that beginning next year, the printing of the old Julian calendars will be forbidden, and that no papers will be legal that are dated by its time. New Year must be celebrated on Jan.

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Wrist Watches
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Thanksgiving
Function

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—"South Africa is the Dominion of the British Empire," in my opinion, it will be technically the easiest to establish efficient wireless telecommunication from England. This is due to the very small difference in time, which, of course, is an important point where business matters are concerned."

This statement was made recently by Marcelline Marcon, the inventor to Dr. William Macdonald of Johannesburg, who recently returned to South Africa from Europe.

"Messages go more easily to South Africa than to other parts of the British Commonwealth, such as Canada and Australia," said the Marcelline. "Probably in the near future we shall have, in addition, facsimile telegraphy, picture transmission, and even television. But what we are now aiming at is to establish more efficient telegraphic and telephone communication."

JUGOSLAWS BUILDING
UP MARITIME TRADE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—Jugoslavia's foreign trade is developing more and more in its maritime aspect. Whereas in 1925 trade via the Jugoslav seaports amounted to 17,694,960 metric cwts., it had risen by 1928 to 26,280,487 metric cwts.

The most important articles exported by sea are timber and cement, and imported are coal, phosphates and mineral oils. Last year Jugoslavia exported to 40 states, the largest proportion being to Italy, followed by Egypt, Greece, Holland, India, England, France and Argentina. In the same year Jugoslavia imported from 23 countries, mostly from England.

MINOR BRITISH ISSUES
NOT TO CALL ELECTION

LONDON (P)—As in 1924 the vote of the House of Commons on non-essential or minor matters, will not signify the government's resignation, was indicated by Prime Minister MacDonald.

A differentiation will be made in the vote on these topics and in the vote on substantial issues, he said.

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1, the order declares, and not according to the ancient schedule. Some of China's progressive statesmen have pointed out, however, that it would be better, perhaps, to enforce the 13-month calendar instead of the faulty one now in vogue in the Occident, which may itself be abandoned in a very few years. The matter has been taken under consideration.

Piping merchants have expressed themselves as willing to abide by the Government's decision hereafter, providing that three annual settlement days are fixed to take the place of the New Year, spring and autumn festivals of the old calendar. Bills are not paid every month in China, but three times a year, and these holidays are equally important as business settlement periods as they are occasions for feasts and rejoicing.

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Urge More Luxury
for British Hotels

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The need for improving British hotels to satisfy the requirements of overseas visitors was stressed by Lord Derby, president of the National Travel Association, at a recent meeting of the British Passenger Agents' Association.

People of other countries are not ready to accept the view that "What has been good enough for our fathers is good enough for them," said Lord Derby. "We have got to fall in with the wishes of our visitors and make them feel that when they come to this country they are having the same luxuries that they get in their own countries.

"I am convinced," continued Lord Derby, "that the only way to support any minister on a mission of peace is to get the people of other countries to mix with ours and for our people to mix with them. You are going to get far more good out of visits of foreigners to this country to see England as it is, and not as it has been pictured in school books, than you will out of anything else I know.

"If they will come to this country—and you can help them to come—I am certain they will go away with a strong sense of British hospitality. But I hope that the hotels will come up to the social standard that is required. I know it is said 'We cannot afford to do this.' Perhaps here the Government might take a turn in helping people who cannot for the moment find the capital to put their houses in order, and without altering the basic characteristics of what I will call English hotel and inn life, to bring it more in conformity with present views and present wishes."

South Africa Suited to Wireless Systems

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Take-Off for 1675-Foot Span Across Sydney Harbor



rife as to whether the young Mahara who had succeeded would improve the condition of his kingdom. That he has done so appears from an enthusiastic tribute paid to him the other day by Colonel Ogilvie, the British Resident, at a banquet given in His Highness's honor at the Srinagar Club.

In proposing a toast Colonel Ogilvie said: "Few of those who do not possess an intimate knowledge of the course of administration realize the silent revolution which is taking place in the Government of Kashmir. I speak with a full sense of responsibility when I say that I am fully satisfied that those who have been introduced, are almost weekly by week becoming quiet and unostentatiously introduced they would be astonished.

"There are two reforms which have been carried out under His Highness' orders during the last two years that will make a special appeal to all of us here tonight. The first is the reform of the judicial administration of the State. The second is the law which was introduced over a year ago forbidding infant marriages. In regard to the judicial administration of the State I wish to express my conviction that it is now fully up to the standards of those in the most advanced states in India and that there is little to differentiate it from the standard which obtains in British India today.

"As to the prohibition against infant marriages I think I am right in saying that there is hardly another State in India where such a beneficial measure has yet been introduced and a similar prohibition is only now on the point of becoming law in British India.

"There is one other notable reform that I must not omit to mention. Only a few months ago a regulation was issued prohibiting juveniles from smoking, a reform which will have a far-reaching effect on the health of the growing generation."

**NEW OCCUPANT TAKES
HAMBURG MUSIC CHAIR**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG—The University of Hamburg is being congratulated on securing Dr. Walther Vetter, formerly of the University of Breslau, for the chair of musical history for the winter semester, thus making an important addition to the already long list of the Hansa City's excellent professors.

Dr. Vetter a pupil and collaborator of the famous historian of music, Hermann Albert, wrote "The Early German Song," also the musical section of Pauly-Wissowa's Real-Encyclopedia of Classical Ages, and is a regular contributor to leading German musical papers. He is a special authority on Gluck, Wagner and Beethoven.

**RESIDENT LAUDS
REFORMS OF NEW
KASHMIR RULER**

**Maharaja Betters Judicial
Methods and Forbids
Infant Marriages**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—A few years ago the gaddi, or throne, of Kashmir, the most beautiful country in Asia, changed hands, and speculation was

amount in effect to handing back farmers, as ratepayers, money that had been levied from them in their capacity as taxpayers, a method which naturally would satisfy nobody and would be infinitely wasteful.

Eamonn de Valera has seized his own solution. Flanna Fail has seized upon the popular demand for derating to press with remarkable vigor its campaign for the retention of the land purchase for the retention of the land purchase could be returned to farmers in remission of local rates. The Government, on the other hand, maintain that a policy of this kind would be a breach of an agreement entered into with the British authorities, which would wreck Ireland's financial credit and cause it, as President Cosgrave told the Dail, "to be blacklisted as a defaulter in every chancery in the world."

JAPANESE CURTAIL
SILK OPERATIONS

TOKYO (P)—The executive committee of the Japan Central Silk Association, embracing raw silk producers throughout the country, has decided to curtail production to prevent the depression in the raw silk market for which the slump on the New York Stock Exchange was

said to be partly responsible. Reelers will suspend operations for a fortnight beginning Dec. 15.

Production will be reduced 20 percent from Feb. 1 to May 31 while storage required in the semi-official warehouses will be increased from 30,000 bales to 50,000.

It is interesting to note that the commission will be presided over by Judge Davitt, the founder of the Land League and one of the leaders in the movement to establish local government in Ireland on a democratic basis, which was crowned with success by the passing of the Balfour Act of 1888.

Its members include Capt. A. R. S. Nutting, one of the governors of the Bank of Ireland; Dr. George O'Brien, who occupies the chair of national economics in University College, Dublin, and who was a member of the Economic Committee set up by the Government last year. R. J. Morrissey, a scholarly thinker in the ranks of Irish Labor, P. T. Baxter, former leader of the Farmers' Party in the Dail, and a strong contingent of representatives of local governing bodies, together with officers of the principal state departments.

The problem which confronts the commission is exceptionally intricate. When the question was raised some months ago in the Dail, the Minister for Finance practically admitted he could see no way out that would not

do harm to the budget. Do you say "ignorance" for inquiry; "advice" for address; "tu quoque" for coupon; "business" for preface; "strong" for program; "high" for height; "acclimated" for acclimated?

Consider also how you would pronounce such simple words as—aviator, percolator, grimace, alias, confidence, eloquence, February, epitome, vagary, grimy, comparable, erudite, interesting, conversant, maniacal, pustulose, nasturtium, xylophone, poise.

Miss Miller would also ask if you know when to use dived or dove, drank or drunk, or I or me, or who or whom, admittance or admission, consul, council or counsel, practical or practical, vocation or avocation, affect or effect, shall or will, laying or lying, sits or sets.

And do you say between you and I, who did he marry, a mutual friend, the house further down, those sort of shoes don't look good, during my leisure time, we are having a friend for dinner?

Or can you pronounce common foreign words like fiancé(e), cello, lingerie, calliope, décolleté, élite, bourgeois, porte-cochère, maraschino, Bolshevik, Sinn Fein, Galli-Curci, Puccini, Velázquez, Les Misérables.

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**Provisions Left Years Ago by Amstrup
in Greenland Found in Perfect State**

**Study of Seals and Other Animals by Danish Experts Results
in the Collection of Considerable Valuable Information**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—The study of seals and ice bears has been the work of Magister Alvin Pedersen for the last two years along the shores of Scoresby Sound, Greenland. Dr. Pedersen has returned to Denmark with much valuable information which he has collected about animals and some birds of Greenland. In an interview he spoke of the great emigration of birds from the continent of America and some of the European countries.

These were very inquisitive, of an entirely different nature from their wives, who prefer to go to the glacier, where many caves are to be found for the cubs. These were interesting to examine, for it was found that the real Eskimo huts were built on the same principles, consisting of a large chamber with a passage of 3 to 4 meters and a fortification of snow at the entrance."

The finding of a store of provisions left by Admiral Amstrup when on a sledges journey to Cape Dalton some 29 years ago afforded much interest. The bear had broken the small windows and enlarged the space, so that an entrance could be made. The depot had been used as a birthplace for the cubs, where they must have remained until large enough to climb out. The cases of canned steak, liver, chops and preserves were intact, and when opened were as fresh as if put there the previous day.

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Fashions and Dressmaking

Fitting Coat Sleeves

By BERTHA STREETER

WITH the coming of cold weather, many an amateur dressmaker would make a coat "if she could only be sure of the sleeves!" For even the beginner in this womanly art seems to realize that if the sleeves twist around the arm, if they fit too closely or too loosely—or they are set incorrectly in the armhole, the result toward perfection in the entire garment is lost. And while the patterns sold today contain in their guide sheets a host of suggestions valuable to the home dressmaker, a few more will not come in helping her over this most common difficulty.

Buy for a coat a pattern of the same size as for a frock, and before cutting out the material, compare the length of the inside seam of the coat pattern—allowing for seams at top and bottom, of course—with the corresponding seam in a coat which is satisfactory. This will indicate whether or not the new sleeve should be lengthened or shortened, and how much.

To shorten the pattern, make it a little above the elbow, a crosswise tuck deep enough to achieve the necessary difference in length in the underarm seam. If the pattern should be lengthened, cut it along such a line and separate the two pieces by raising them gradually and examining the work one can easily see where next to apply the point of the iron in order to make the top of the sleeve look smooth.

Fur Coats Follow New Line

By ELENE FOSTER

Paris
THE modern fur coat is a long way removed from the cumbersome garment of former years, which hung straight from the shoulders and was so heavy that it was unbearable save in the most severe weather. The fur coat of the present moment is made of supple pelts which are sewn together by the skillful furrier so that the lines of the garment are the same as those of a coat of silk or woolen material. As a matter of fact, the fur coat differs very little in form from that made of other materials. There are the so-called sports models of pony, caracal and other shaven furs, which are cut with loose backs very much on the order of the popular tweed coat, but those of the dresser type, intended for afternoon or evening, are made with godets, circular flounces and fitted bodies exactly like the models in velvet or broadcloth.

Short fur coats, cut in a rounded line at the back, are a novelty of the season. These are made of the same short-haired furs and usually edged with a band of fox or lynx.

Louisville changes uses coats of pony-hair, mink, sable, some in jacket length, some reaching two-thirds of the distance from the waist to the hem of the skirt and some full-length, replacing the cloth coat for the daytime ensemble. These are extremely smart when lined with the material of the frock and with a long scarf of the same material tied in a big bow at the neck. In several of these models, the coat lining and the frock are of bright plaid velvet.

Achieving a Smooth Sleeve To prevent the sleeves from twisting, the amateur's chief difficulty, use a lapboard or a table, lay the open sleeve on it, the right side of the material up, and the seam edge of the upper part of the sleeve—that which joins the front of the coat—away from the worker. Letting the sleeve remain on the table, bring the near edge over to meet the other, pinning them together from the elbow to the elbow then from the elbow to the wrist, making all notches, of course. If there are gathers at the elbow, see that these are arranged so the slight fullness radiates straight across. Then hold the sleeve up and see how the fold down the outside of the sleeve looks. If it is not an absolutely smooth fold, remove the necessary pins and shift the position of the under seam edge on the upper so the fold will be smooth.

If the sleeve is made with a dart, baste that together first and, being careful not to stretch it, proceed as directed. A sleeve may be too long or too short, too large or too small, but it will set smoothly if the seam, or seams, are put together properly.

If one wishes to make the sleeves appear truly tailor made, at this point in the construction put into the top of the sleeves two parallel rows of machine stitching. Use a medium stitch and a loose tension so the under thread may be pulled up to slide the goods slightly. The stitching should extend between the notches at the top of the sleeves and the rows should be about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch apart.

Linings for sleeves should be put together exactly as the sleeves are. Press all seams, then, with a sleeve inside out, pull its lining over it, corresponding seams facing each other, and baste the lining to the outside. This basting should come about $\frac{1}{2}$ inches from both top and bottom of the sleeve to permit keeping the lining out of the way while the sleeve is being adjusted and finished.

Putting in the Sleeves

In putting a sleeve into an armhole, pin the notch at the top of the sleeve even with the end of the shoulder seam and make other notches in the sleeve meet exactly, corresponding notches in the front and back portions. Holding the sleeve toward you, now pull the shirring threads to the proper length to fit the top of the armhole and evenly distribute the fullness there. The fact that the sleeve hangs right is proved if its lengthwise center hangs straight down from the tip of the shoulder and the crosswise threads in the material appear to continue in the front and back of the coat. Of course, in order to get this effect, for any shoulder or underarm alteration there must be a corresponding sleeve adjustment. When all looks right, baste in the sleeve and try on the coat.

Notice how the top of the sleeve looks. It should appear comfortably to cover the arm, no matter what natural position that member assumes. If the sleeve looks too short at the top, carefully lift it underneath the arm until the diagonal wrinkles disappear. If it puffs out too much at the top, loosen the bastings and push the sleeve up under the armhole until the right amount of fullness is gained. Remember, however, in making such an adjustment, it is the top of the sleeve and not the shoulder seam that is being shortened.

When the sleeve top is all right, bend the arm to determine the proper length for the bottom so the sleeve will be sufficiently long from the elbow to the wrist. A coat sleeve should be fairly long to insure necessary warmth as well as to allow for the shortening that follows frequent bending of the arms. Turn the goods under at the bottom of the sleeve, leaving the lining easy.

Cuffs

If no cuff is to be applied, baste a piece of light canvas about 2 inches wide along the lower inside edge of the sleeve just turned up. Turn the goods back over this band and catch it lightly to the support, taking care that stitches do not go through to the outside of the goods. Fold back the lining about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the bottom of the sleeve and blind—or slip-



The Smartest Material for the Small Child During School and Play Hours is Jersey Cloth. It is Developed in Delightful Models for Both Girls and Boys.

Smart Jersey Sportswear

QuITE the smartest thing for the "jeune fille" this fall is jersey cloth. In this material is found the type of dress best suited to the school-going child.

There is nothing smarter than a brown sports ensemble such as the first little figure is showing. The skirt varies its style by having the three or four box pleats on the side, a distinctive note in fall modes. Again, the hat matches the dress. The material gives a finishing touch to this chic type of costume.

Not alone with little girls but with sports-loving young boys, it has found favor, made into sweaters, shorts, jackets, top coats and berets. The young gallant shown here is in a suit of jersey cloth, a type which is available in gray or light tan, or for younger boys in French blue or navy. The slip-on sweater has the small turn-down collar for its only accessory. The shorts are wide enough for comfort and short enough for style. These suits are a joy to every lad who enjoys freedom from fussiness and whose mother wishes to see him dressed in the latest mode. The berets come in any number of colors and can be bought so reasonably that two or three are most important in the school outfit.

The lassie at the right is wearing an attractive costume, also of jersey. The coat is of navy with the new turned-up collar, quite in vogue also this season. For those who do not care for the idea, it can be turned

Capes

Besides these fur coats there are capes of every description made of the same short-haired furs. Fourrures Max is showing a novelty in the form of an old-fashioned dolman, "slenderized" to conform to the modern line. One of the loveliest coats is in the collection of this famous house. This is a straight coat of sealskin dyed or bleached a wonderful metallic bronze, made quite plain, with a wide scarf of the fur tied in a bow-knot at the side of the neck.

Chanel has revived, in her present collection, the old-fashioned shoulder-cape of astrakhan, mink, squirrel or astrich, cut on the rounded "Godet" line, sometimes reaching just below the normal waistline and worn with a street frock without a coat, and sometimes forming the cape of a coat of velvet or heavy woolen cloth. It is as quaint as can be and quite in keeping with the new long-skirted, short-waisted frocks.

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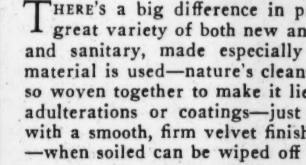
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Tunic Doubles Frock's Usefulness

STILL another "trick" dress has been evolved by an ingenious designer, the dual purpose of this model being effected by an easy transition from formal evening gown to equally formal afternoon dress. As both these types of attire now follow the princess contour with closely molded hips and deeply flared skirt with elongated back, the important details of difference between evening and afternoon formality are confined to the neckline and sleeves.

The basis for this combination model is the evening dress, with particular attention given to the down-in-the-back nature of the flaring skirt. This is the line that is to be followed with the lower edge of the princess tunic which slips over the sleeveless evening gown and conceals its formal décolletage. The idea is simple when once understood, the long-sleeved, close-fitting tunic, finished with a flaring peplum, covering the upper part of the evening gown and uniting gracefully with the flare of its skirt.

Two materials are well adapted to convenient side opening can also extend to the hipline, insuring a snugness not otherwise possible. The closing can be made a decorative feature of the dress with jewel-like buttons or tie-backs at neck, waist and hipline. The slanting of the cervical neckline is particularly becoming for the long sleeves of the satin tunic for afternoon wear and also for the circular peplum which finishes the edge of the princess tunic and serves as an effective complement to the skirt flare.

In experimenting with models of this type, it has been found that in the so-called "junior" sizes, including girls of the boarding school and college type, the afternoon tunic with sleeves and round neck is popular in "pull-over" fashion. In larger sizes there is a decided preference for a circular flared bottom, the neckline closing invisibly at the side. This allows more freedom in putting on the afternoon tunic and does not arrangement the coiffure as does a garment of the "pull-over" type. This

Trimming the Felt Hat

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

FEW women make their own hats nowadays, but many like to trim them at home, and so obtain an individual touch not always easy to find on moderately priced ready-to-wear models. Felt is still one of fashion's favorite fabrics, and is much worn between seasons and for sports. Shades for autumn and winter are deep and rich, and include bottle-green, prune, black, dark brown, and crow-blue.

Felt is the easiest material for the amateur to work on, as a good quality does not bend out of shape when handled as straw might, or show marks like velvet. Most felts may be cut with a pair of sharp scissors, leaving the edge without need of a binding, so that a model that is otherwise becoming but has too wide or too uneven a brim, can quickly be altered to suit the purchaser.

Ribbon and Cross-Stitch

Velvet, panne, fur and satin, fine-corded or grosgrain ribbon, is used to trim felt shapes. Ribbon is effective with tailored clothes and is simple to manipulate. The drawing below shows a novel way of using grosgrain: three triangles are cut in the crown, and two strips of ribbon sewn on the side, on the inside of the hat. A band of ribbon with the ends cut diagonally is then fastened as shown, with invisible tacking. Endless variations of this scheme are possible; diamonds, squares, circles

portunity for attractive blending of gay colors. The model illustrated is in string colored felt with embroidery in nasturtium shades, which would also look well on the fashionable

Two aspects of this combination frock are formal, it in no way

resembles the informal dinner jacket ensemble of last year, although the tunic can be as easily donned and removed as was the little jacket.

Petticoats Return

PETTICOATS are back in the fashion whirl! The new mode

in dresses has made them a necessity, and so they enter the fashion cycle after a long absence. Some petticoats are fashioned especially to wear under the sheer chiffon and velvet dresses which demand more protection than an ordinary slip offers. Satin petticoats with the circular flared bottom are excellent. Velvet and chiffon fit smoothly over the satin and, most important of all, the lines of petticoat and frock correspond.

Other intimate garments likewise show the altered silhouette. Teddies, chemises and even duster sets have a circular bottom. The slips are good on black, and oyster gray with the new ink blue.

dark brown; bright blue and violet are good on black, and oyster gray with the new ink blue.

Pressing and Lining

Millinery bows are usually made by folding one or more strips of ribbon for the loops and ends, and putting a separate piece round for the center knot. Flat bows should be pressed before being sewn to the hat. The hat can be smothered by pressing with a fairly hot iron. Fold a clean cloth into a pad, and hold the hat over this in the palm of the left hand, press carefully, beginning on the crown and turning as necessary. Hats that are out of shape can often be improved in this way.

To make a head lining measure the circumference of the crown, and cut a strip of thin silk on the bias about two inches longer, to allow for turnings and easy fitting, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Seam the ends together, turn the fabric over and stitch to the side of the crown and the other to the edge. Turn the hem to the right and stitch to the hat. Then run a draw string through the hem, and tie at a suitable length. Cut a square of silk to cover the opening, slip inside and stick or tack it invisibly to the crown.

For daytime costumes the all-white linen handkerchief, with or without an initial, is always in good taste. Some of the new handkerchiefs which are less tailored have not inserts or borders instead of lace trimming of last season.

WHEN YOUR MAID SERVES IN SUDANETTE

you enjoy that feeling of comfort which comes to the hostess who knows she is offering a service to her guests which is correct in every detail.

The discriminating hostess selects her maid's attire with the same care and taste that she chooses her china—silver—linen and furnishings—the color, fabric, fit and tailoring of her maid's dresses must be in harmony with the appointments of her home. Uniforms of Sudanette meet these high standards of maid service.

This beautiful new fabric looks and feels like silk yet it is made of the world's choicest cotton spun into yarns of silky fineness—woven into a cloth so light and lustrous in texture that it actually feels and looks like silk.

Maid's dresses fashioned of this lovely fabric represent the utmost in value because of Sudanette's sturdiness of weave and durability of finish—repeated laundering will not dull their lustre nor fade their color. Only the makers of fine tailored uniforms use Sudanette—thus you are assured of authentic design, careful needlework and correct fit.

These de luxe maids' uniforms at your best stores in white or colors of your choice. Every genuine Sudanette uniform is identified by the Sudanette label.

SUDANETTE CO., INC.
New Bedford, Mass.

If your favorite merchant has not bought uniforms of Sudanette, he may obtain them from these two high grade makers:

The Nurses and Maids Outfit Corporation
251 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Dix-Mile Uniforms
141 Madison Avenue, New York City

THE HOME FORUM

"The Little Summer of St. Martin"

(England's Calendar)

Than these November skies
Is no sky lovelier. The clouds are
deep;
Into their grey the subtle spires
Of colour creep,
Changing that high austerity to
delight,
Till e'en the leaden interfolds are
bright . . .

And when of colours none,
Nor rose, nor amber, nor the scarce
late green
Is truly seen—
In all the myriad grey,
In silver height and dusky deep,
remain
The loveliest.
Faint purple flushes of the unvan-
quished sun.

THUS John Freeman. One of the chief delights of winter is the unrolled pageant of the sky. So many gifts are about our feet in summer, so cool the leafy screen under the noonday sun, so rich the seas of bracken that foam about our knees in autumn, so burning the long uplifted breakers of the beeches, that the skies are all too often forgotten. But winter brings them to their own again. The austere lines of baring trees compel our eyes to their topmost spires, and beyond. Even now, in this early November, before winter is truly here, we are increasingly aware of dawn and sundown, of orange sunsets after a rainy day, of limitless cloud rack, gray and deep and still. The great galleons are driven moment by moment across the heights—now at anchor for a moment against the breast of the hills—now in flight under the sweep of the winds. And daily the gray depths increase.

Soon after dawn on some chill morning a team of horses breathes the swell "on a ploughland hill under the sky." Back and forth they go, the straight furrow appearing like a wake behind them. It is a silent business, save for the thin high cry of the gulls come inland to follow the plough. Where the stubble fields lay palely golden the turned earth invites the rain. Already on either hand winter wheat is springing, green and tender as any blade in the youth of the year. Indeed, these soft November dawns are curiously wrought with the breath of April. There is the same rain-washed blue or gray overhead, the same bank of pearl on the horizon. The thrush is on his bough, the green woodpecker slips about his chosen tree. Shoulder to shoulder the bullfinches survey the morning. When the ploughman sits in a sun-shaff to eat his bread and bacon, there is little left to tell of the turn of the year save the chapter of the field-farmer arrived from further north. With them came the redwings, now flying the open meadows in small, piping flocks. From the depths of the wood the jay-screams, the pigeon claps his blue wings.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Industry Expected to Benefit by Release of Capital Tied Up in Stock Market

(Continued from Page 1)

year. This railroad was never in better condition to meet present and future demands.

Dollar Steamship Line

By ROBERT DOLLAR

On this Pacific coast I cannot see that the stock speculations in Wall Street have affected us at all. Business in this part of the United States is going on as usual, which is satisfactory.

Marshall Field & Co.

By JAMES SIMPSON,

President

We do not see any signs of a business let-up. The consumer is still buying as before the stock market depression. We have been watching our sales very carefully since that time. We find that our sales have kept up and are substantially equal to those of a year ago for the period. For the year to date we are well ahead of the business of last year. This is recorded in the sales of both our retail store and the Davis store.

We do not find any evidence to distract our confidence in the soundness of business. The country is as rich today as it was two months ago. We believe that the stock market drop has had a tendency to turn people back to legitimate business and away from speculation.

There have been no cancellations of space for the Furniture Mart which we are building, and which will be the largest store in the world. We are also pushing ahead with plans for manufacturing plants in North Carolina and Virginia.

Associated Gas & Electric System

The largest gas and electric output for any October in the history of the Associated System has just been reported with no retardation in sight.

The 30,000 families in the United States continue to eat, dress and live. They continue to buy, consume and advance. They continue to do so because they continue to work, earn and spend as much, if not more, than ever before.

Employment in the country as a whole is normal. People are earning. Buying power is high. Business is sound. Earnings are ample for dividend and interest obligations. In fact, many companies are currently announcing increases in dividends.

People are using more electricity and gas, more telephones, more automobiles — more of nearly everything than ever before. The utility industry is exceeding all past records.

National Cash Register Co.

By F. B. PATTERSON,

President

Referring to your telegram of the eighteenth inst., during October we secured more orders, both in this country and overseas, than had ever been secured in any previous month. Increase in orders received in our European business was 54 per cent in excess of any previous month. Our overseas business is approaching 50 per cent of our total sales. Outlook for overseas business for balance of year and for 1930 is very favorable.

We anticipate in 1930 that our export business will for first time exceed our domestic business. Our business in this country and of orders taken has shown very substantial increase during October and during November continues to show satisfactory conditions. Our plants both in the country and abroad are running at highest capacity.

As yet we do not see any change in business situation. Our business is continuing to expand and we look forward to closing of our most profitable year and to a larger year in 1930.

O. D. Baker Co.

By W. R. WASHBURN,

President

The business of this company is running well ahead of last year and the earnings are correspondingly satisfactory. The flow of incoming orders has been very steady this month, which promises to be greater than the corresponding month a year ago.

There have been no cancellations during this month, which would indicate that the happenings on the stock market have had no noticeable effect upon our business.

The upholstered furniture business of the S. Barrie Manufacturing Company, under the same management, is having one of the best months in its history and has been free from any cancellations this month.

The United States Department of Labor

By ROBERT CARL WHITE,

Assistant Secretary

The survey of employment and pay rolls for November has not been received by the Department of Labor. These figures will not be compiled and available before Dec. 14. The figures as of Oct. 5, which was before the recent stock market excitement, show a very slight increase in employment as against September, but a very considerable increase in employment as against October of last year. Notwithstanding the recent flurry in stocks, business as a whole is shown to be fundamentally sound.

Boston Real Estate Exchange

By HAROLD F. MASON,

President

The recent debacle in the stock market emphasizes the security and stability of real estate investments. We hear a good deal about the loss of "paper profits," as if such were of no importance. A part of the billions of dollars of

shrinkage in market prices has not been from "paper profits" but rather an actual loss of hard earned savings of a lifetime. This loss was not due to any change in fundamentals—nothing went amiss with the world in any 24 hours to affect real values.

Our savings banks, according to last published reports, held mortgages amounting to \$1,152,014,068 and real estate taken by foreclosure was only about one-third of 1 per cent of this vast sum. This percentage represents a maximum more than double that of a year before.

The man who puts money into real estate may be investing, he may be speculating or he may develop the property and thus create added value. But as an investment real estate is second to none. Money expended with reasonable wisdom in acquiring what may fairly be called investment properties in any growing center of cities or towns is practically certain to produce a fair return and a satisfactory increase in value over a term of years.

The Sherman Corporation

By JOHN F. SHERMAN,

Chairman

Orders are ahead in encouraging volume, we find. Just as one example, unfilled orders for steam locomotives are over 300 per cent above of last year.

There never was less real occasion for concern over the general outlook. Within recent years, industrial and commercial companies have cut wastes in production and distribution. Industry is carrying very little deadwood. Commodity prices have not gone up. Merchandise stocks have not accumulated.

The productive efficiency of individual employees is at the highest level in our industrial history.

Foresighted companies have invested millions in research. The results of this vast research activity are beginning to be felt. The machinery for advertising and distributing goods is more efficient today than ever.

Contacts of the Sherman Corporation with hundreds of companies throughout the United States and Canada convince us that we are just on the threshold of great development. With capital now released from stock market operations and with money easier, industrial companies should carry through rehabilitation and expansion programs and purchase needed new equipment. We have been associated with numerous enterprises whose development has been retarded because of the desire of people to send their money to Wall Street.

Legitimate businesses which will put their houses in order and apply themselves to intensified effort in economic production and intelligent progressive merchandising have nothing to fear from the effects of the stock market debacle.

happenings in the stock market. It is natural that we would operate in so far as we may.

We have just written to all of our larger distributors . . . speaking of the 4 per cent volume increase in stores for October, the better net, and our own good operations of the last few months.

Under ordinary circumstances the retail and manufacturing shop business should be most optimistic about the future. Under present circumstances which many term "extraordinary," we still have confidence and we also have the courage to express an opinion, even though there are many such, and of all hues.

This tremendous market slump has had some effect upon general business, and will have more before things are straightened out. Yet they will straighten out, for the trouble started in the stock market and in no sense among business concerns, big or little, even among those whose names appear in the stock market list. It is altogether a matter of purchasing power which in turn involves ability of the manufacturer to sell, employment, wages and, back of all, confidence.

Beyond that we can add that stocks in retail stores are in control; that we can see nothing in the raw material or labor markets to threaten a drop in shoe prices, and we look for ordinary business after a little and through 1930.

Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.

By ERNEST N. HOOD,

Treasurer

In compliance with your telegram of Nov. 18, we send you herewith a short statement of our opinion as to the outlook for business in the immediate future.

The underlying cause of the advance in stock market values was the expansion of business and improvements in standards of living, and while this advance was not sufficient to warrant the peaks of some years which actually developed in all cases, it is the fact that production of goods and services in the United States have steadily increased and are likely to continue to increase if measured in long-time trends.

There have been a growing efficiency of production, a steady spread of education and a development of natural scientific research which have all had a part in the development of the prosperity which the country has enjoyed.

President Hoover has said that "the fundamental business of the country, that is, production and distribution of commodities, is on a sound and prosperous basis," and there are self-evident proofs of this statement to be found in half a dozen major business indices at the present time.

For example, inventories are less and forward orders are higher than a year ago. The prices of commodities have remained steady. Even while the prices of stocks were rising to new peaks, the prices of goods and services have either remained stationary or have gone down. The foregoing favorable factors are just the reverse of the industrial conditions usually preceding a business depression.

The company entered the last quarter of 1929 in excellent condition, with no bank debt and with net quick assets of \$50,875,000, of which nearly \$14,000,000 was in cash. Inventories are normal for this time of the year. The company's sales position both in power and paper has never been better.

There seems no reason to doubt that growth in electric power consumption will be continued during the year 1930. The consumption of newsprint in the United States for the first 10 months of 1929 showed an increase of approximately 7/8 per cent over the same period in 1928, and while the present record breaking consumption may not hold during the first half of 1930, the year, as a whole, should compare favorably with 1929.

Results of the general policy, initiated in 1925, of developing income producing paper and power properties and reorganizing paper producing properties for increased efficiency and economy of operation, are beginning to appear in our company's earnings. Indicated profits for the last quarter of 1929 and for the year 1930 are at a rate substantially above the rate of the first three quarters of 1929.

Everyone in the industry is asked, "What of the future?" If one will but pause to think he will realize that the country is as committed to motorcars for personal transportation as it is to shoes. This country and the rest of the world has got to have automobiles. They are not a luxury and have not been for years. They are as necessary now as clothing or homes in which to live. As long as this remains so, or until some other, now altogether unforeseen mode of personal transportation becomes available, we need have no fear for the future of the motorcar industry.

As to the immediate future, conditions look healthy for a good business in 1930. Stocks of used cars which were built up in the hands of distributing organizations through the tremendous new car business of the first nine months of the year are being cleared away and new car stocks are being reduced. Next spring, as a result, may catch the industry with a demand for cars exceeding depleted stocks. Only normal business conditions will be necessary to bring about this situation.

Everyone seems to agree that general business has not been harmed seriously, and that business may be normal in the spring. Many of the country's best minds can see in the situation the release of a tremendous volume of credit, formerly held for speculation, for carrying on a vast amount of productive work.

Middlewest Utilities Co.

By MARTIN J. INSULL,

President

Business conditions with us are fine. We are spending a great deal of money to meet the demands for service. We have made no cancellations. There has not been the slightest falling off. New orders are coming in greater volume which, if kept up in the same proportion,

as high as \$70,000,000 a year. We have made no change in it. Everything is running along with us on a normal basis.

In a letter to stockholders, we announced the recapitalization of the company, constituting one of the largest financial transactions of a corporation having its headquarters in Chicago, had been successfully completed on Nov. 15 in the face of conditions in the stock market. The refinancing plan involved the sale of around \$95,000,000 of additional common stock and retirement or exchange of about \$135,000,000 of preferred stock.

The financial set-up of the company is of the soundest, its various operating properties are in a high state of efficiency, and their earnings are continuously increasing.

Operating organizations of this company serve more than 4000 communities in 29 states.

U.S. Department of Commerce

By DR. JULIUS KLEIN,

Assistant Secretary

The stock market is not the principal barometer of business. Because of the decided improvement in statistical services, not only by the Government but on the part of industry, and the vastly increased appreciation on the part of the business man generally as to the importance of firmly established indices in judging business conditions, spectacular ups and downs in the stock market are now only one of many factors to be considered.

I wish to point out that conditions in that great mass of economic activities on which the well-being of the great majority of us depends are fundamentally sound.

The underlying cause of the advance in stock market values was the expansion of business and improvements in standards of living, and while this advance was not sufficient to warrant the peaks of some years which actually developed in all cases, it is the fact that production of goods and services in the United States have steadily increased and are likely to continue to increase if measured in long-time trends.

There have been a growing efficiency of production, a steady spread of education and a development of natural scientific research which have all had a part in the development of the prosperity which the country has enjoyed.

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The lapse conditions are normal. There has been a considerable increase in policy loans in the last few days, as well as an active demand for real estate loans. The John Hancock has loaned \$19,585,585 on city property and \$11,586,479 on farm property, and has purchased other securities to the amount of \$17,557,520 during the 10 months. There is little, if any, evidence of a slowing-up tendency in home building. The John Hancock carries loans on more than 550 separate homes.

No definite evidence has developed along our line as yet of strained conditions or of business recession, although there is no doubt that some of these conditions exist in certain lines and sections.

Vacuum Oil Co.

To take November far ahead of the same period last year. We are not fearful in regard to the outlook but on the contrary feel that the recent house cleaning has been an excellent thing for business.

We contemplate no curtailment of sales effort or advertising appropriations for the coming year.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.

By GEORGE M. SHIRVER,

Senior Vice-President

During the first 10 months of the present year the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's business was about 5 per cent greater than during the same period in the previous year. During the latter part of October and early November there has been a diminution in the freight business being handled.

To what extent this falling off in the traffic carried by the Baltimore & Ohio Company is due to the very marked deflation in security values or prices, I am unable to say, but I am inclined to think that it is due in some degree at least to that fact. Whether the decrease will become greater in comparison with last year as time goes on, I am unable to say, but there are reasons for at least hoping that that may not be the case.

Some of our crops as reported today show a slight decrease in volume compared with last year; it may in truth be that this is as a whole have been generally satisfactory. We have had no epidemics and no great disasters as a nation, nor are we threatened with anything of that sort at the present time.

It must undoubtedly be a fact that the actual wealth of the Nation is greater today than ever before and substantially greater than it was at the end of the war, because each year within that period we have been producing as a nation much more than we were able to consume and nothing has happened to reduce or in any way affect our productive capacity.

Inasmuch as it is generally believed that the present condition has been caused in large measure by an unreasoning fear concerning what might happen, and is not due to any actual or threatened disaster to the Nation, it seems reasonable that as soon as fears can be allayed, conditions ought to mend.

The efforts which we are told President Hoover and his advisers are making to allay any unjustifiable fears ought to have a helpful and stimulating effect upon the general situation. We cannot, of course, be certain about anything concerning the future, nevertheless it seems to me that there is more basis for optimism than there is for pessimism in the present outlook as I see it.

Beech Nut Packing Co.

By BARTLETT ARKELL

President

The business of the Beech Nut Packing Company is in the best condition since it started in 1891. Its sales for the first nine months period were greater, and its profits were larger, than those of the same period last year. Its stock of raw materials is satisfactory for this continued good business and purchased at satisfactory prices.

We have had no cancellations of orders. We owe no money and are confident of satisfactory business. To obtain that result we shall only work a little harder.

American Ice Co.

By GEORGE P. WHALEY,

President

Answering your telegram of the 14th, I regret demands on my time at present prevent more lengthy response than that the outlook generally for the petroleum industry as a whole appears to me to be excellent, which applies equally to my own company's prospects.

Many of the business depressions of the past have been primarily psychological and could have been avoided or minimized if the business men and masses of the people had had the proper confidence in themselves.

But today the general public understands better than it has at any time in the past the fundamental factors which go to make for national prosperity and the long term trends of economic life which continue despite superficial surface fluctuations.

Kelvinator Corp.

By G. W. MASON,</

Statements from the following industrial leaders and organizations concerning the present business situation are found in this issue of the Monitor:

F. B. Patterson, Chairman, National Cash Register.
Geo. Shriner, Sr., Vice-President, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.
O. D. Baker Company, Boston.
G. W. Mason, President, Kelvinator Corp.
Howard Coonley, President, Walworth Mfg. Co.
Sherman Corp.
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.
Associated Gas & Electric System.
Brig.-Gen. W. W. Atterbury, President, Pennsylvania R. R.
Robert Carl White, Assistant Secretary, The United States Department of Labor.
Harold F. Mason, President, Boston Real Estate Exchange.
A. R. Graustein, President, International Paper & Power Co.
Robert Dollar, Dollar S. S. Line.
George P. Whaley, President, Vacuum Oil Co.
Alvan Macauley, President, Packard Motor Car Co.
Martin J. Insull, President, Midwest Utilities Co.
Charles C. Small, President, American Ice Co.
James Simpson, President, Marshall Field & Co.
Geo. H. Leach, Vice-President, Geo. E. Keith Co.

The following industrial leaders and organizations were quoted in the Monitor published yesterday, Nov. 19:

W. T. Grant, W. T. Grant Co.
Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, President, Radio Corporation of America.
A. R. Ludlow, First Vice-President, Air Reduction Co., Inc.
Henry S. Dennison, President, Dennison Manufacturing Co.
Henry D. Sharpe, President, Browne & Sharpe Mfg. Co.
Paul Shoup, President, Southern Pacific Co.
H. A. Scandrett, President, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co.
H. L. Tinkham, President, W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.
Milton S. Florsheim, Chairman, Florsheim Shoe Co.
W. C. Teagle, President, Standard Oil Co. of N. J.
A. P. Giannini, President, Trans-American Corp.
David R. Forgan, Vice-Chairman, National Bank of the Republic.

And the following industrial and organization leaders were quoted in the November 18 Monitor:

Daniel Willard, President, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.
F. T. Ley, President, Ley & Co., Inc.
F. Edson White, President, Armour & Co.
R. J. Bentley, President, California Packing Corporation.
Edward G. Seabert, President, Standard Oil Co. of Indiana.
George B. Everitt, President, Montgomery Ward & Co.
F. C. Rand, President, International Shoe Co.
Walter Douglas, President, Phelps Dodge Corp.
P. D. Wagoner, President, Underwood Elliott-Fisher Co.
Edward J. Cornish, President, National Lead Co.
W. D. Baldwin, Chairman, Otis Elevator Co.
W. H. Woodin, President, American Car & Foundry Co.
George M. Verity, President, American Rolling Mill Co.
Lewis H. Brown, President, Johns-Manville Corp.
James A. Dunn, Vice-President, Barnsdall Corp.
Albert G. Milbank, Chairman, The Borden Co.
W. H. Aldridge, President, Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.
Earl D. Babst, Chairman, American Sugar Refining Co.
C. C. Conway, President, Continental Can Co.
P. D. Saylor, President, Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc.
Henry F. Merrill, Manager, Randall & McAllister.
David G. Ong, President, United States Leather Co.
J. L. Kraft, Chairman, Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corp.
George H. Wilcox, Chairman, International Silver Co.
Otto H. Falk, President, Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
American Woolen Co.
R. A. Long, Chairman, Long-Bell Lumber Co.
E. Kent Hubbard, President, Mfrs. Assoc. of Conn., Inc.
A. C. Loring, President, Pillsbury flour Mills Co.
L. J. Horowitz, Chairman, Thompson-Stearns Co., Inc.
H. T. Parsons, President, F. W. Woolworth Co.
Thomas H. McInerney, President, National Dairy Products Corp.
Frank Melville Jr., Melville Shoe Corp.
F. E. Payne, President, Greenfield Tin & Die Corp.
Col. Winthrop Withington, Chairman, Sparks-Withington Co.
J. C. Penney, J. C. Penney Co.
Julius Kayser & Co.
Hershey Chocolate Corp.
Standish Backus, President, Burroughs Adding Machine Co.
C. R. Palmer, President, Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.
W. B. Story, President, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

PROSPERITY BUILT ON SOLID ROCK

That The Christian Science Monitor's readers be given a correct view of the influence on the entire Nation's business of the recent stock market flurry, the Monitor telegraphed nationally known men in every industry for frank statements of conditions in their companies. Their numerous replies have been fully printed in Monitor issues for November 18, 19 and today.

Everyone who reads these authoritative statements cannot but realize that the recent market fluctuations have no more changed the prosperity level of the Nation than could a bobbing rubber ball move the ocean tides, that American business is today more firmly established than ever before, and that business is progressing toward far greater developments.

Readers thus solidly informed of the true business situations are not likely to be moved by passing stock market fluctuations. Such readers form that choice group of consumers every advertiser seeks.

As far back as last spring, Monitor readers were supplied with authoritative economic in-

formation which enabled them, when these recent market changes came, to interpret them accurately.

From April 14 to May 24, 1929, the Monitor ran a series of articles on causes of and remedies for business depression and unemployment, by William Trufant Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, and Waddill Catchings, New York banker. Today President Hoover's plan for stabilizing business, now being put into action, follows the trend of those articles.

That series of articles, which gave correct information pertaining to money and investments, also forearmed Monitor readers against a market depression. Guided by an understanding of economic fundamentals, most Monitor readers tend naturally to prefer permanent returns from sound investments, rather than doubtful paper profits from speculations.

Readers thus correctly informed, intelligently support policies that vitally affect the national welfare. Such readers can be depended upon to continue their customary purchases, regardless of temporary market slumps.

The fruit of the Monitor's news policy, followed for years, is a group of readers noted for their confident state of mind. Upon such a state of mind was this country built "in one hundred and fifty years from a colonial outpost to the greatest nation of the globe."* Upon such a state of mind the nation, and every business organization within it, can safely rely for the continuance of sound prosperity.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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107 Falmouth Street

Boston, Mass.

FURTHER GAINS RECORDED BY ACTIVE STOCKS

Trading Goes Forward in
Orderly Way—Volume
Is Increased

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NEW YORK—Quiet strength in stocks, another decline in cash money, firm foreign exchange, and active buying and selling markets and active buying of bonds marked the financial day. The turnover in stocks was larger than that of the last two days, topping 3,000,000 shares, and the rise in trading in price advances was regarded as a good sign.

The general body of stocks was held

within bounds by sales which have

been held in check awaiting just such

an opportunity. However, this stock

was absorbed without difficulty and no

reaction from the higher prices.

The Marmon stocks, one of the

most favored stocks, such as Steel,

General Electric, Eastman Kodak,

Western Union, Woolworth, and Na-

tional Biscuit, jumped 3 to 10 points.

Closing prices were near the day's best.

Re-establishing Confidence

The ability of stocks to maintain

their gains so far after the stock

decline stopped has given no end of

good in re-establishing confidence. It

doesn't take long for advancing prices

in the stock market to turn ardent

optimists into optimists, and the way

to "talk up" the business

was in a lot stock price gains.

In a credit way at least, everything

that possibly could be done is being

done toward that end, and the only

disquieting thing about the present

situation is the danger that the mar-

ket may be brought to an

abrupt halt by application of the

money brakes, too much credit steam

may now be turned on. Opinion is

divided whether the discount rate will

go down again tomorrow, the prob-

ability of too sharp a reduction stim-

ulating an outflow of gold being a

factor.

With banks trying to place call

funds at 3 per cent outside the stock

market, and only a nominal mar-

ket for time funds at 5 per cent, it is

with another drop in the bill rate in

prospect, an easy money market is at

hand. Call money today dropped to

4½ per cent after renewing at 5 per

cent, but so high a rate is artificial,

doubtless designed to prevent

speculation in withdrawal of out-of-town

funds. Such withdrawals are desired in

order that, with member bank indebt-

edness at Reserve banks paid up, lower

interest rates in other districts can

be put into effect. Today's low call rate

was a new low since Aug. 18, 1928.

Bill Market reported to be

much confused as a result of the 10

reductions in less than a month. The

rapid decline has had the effect of

choking off buying to some extent,

potential takers of bills desiring to

wait until prices stabilize. Some dealers

made tentative efforts today to estab-

lish a 3½ per cent asking rate on 30

day bills.

Foreign exchanges were slightly

better, possibly on doubts that the

U.S. will not let the dollar fall below

tomorrow. Japanese currency re-

tained the recent peak level on the

formal announcement of the 100,000,000 yen credit arranged here and in Lon-

don, for the purpose of permitting

the country to maintain the gold standard.

With the stock market still up to

the level of business, and possibly

below it, more attention is paid to

reports from industry. This week's

steel trade reviews take on a more

cheerful tone.

Stocksmen show the same ten-

dency to be guided by the stock mar-

ket as do traders themselves. Whereas

last week a good deal of gloom was

spreading over the trade, this week

confidence is returning with the rise in

stocks.

Output has fallen somewhat, accord-

ing to the Iron Age, but actual con-

sumption is holding well. Steel mills

are assured of a large demand from

construction enterprises and from the

railroads during the coming year,

while the auto and motor trade buying

should be large even if it so happens

as it was this year. The trade expects

Ford to get under way shortly on new

models.

Margins Trading Increases

Margin trading has increased here

and there, but the bulk of the buying

has been for investment and the street

looks for an additional substantial decline

in margin rates. Prices rose sharply

lower last Wednesday but they rose on

the four subsequent trading days. Some

think the loan reduction to be reported

tomorrow by the Reserve Bank may

be as large as it was last week. Any-

ways, stocks are holding up, but brokers

are asking them to borrow more.

Although motor output in October

fell below the same month of last year,

for the first time, it was much larger

than earlier pessimistic statements in-

dicating the weak trend the year should

close with a total production of well

over 5,500,000 cars and trucks, a new

record for the industry.

Some motor manufacturers seem to

be doubtful over the prospects for next

year, as the iron ore doesn't seem to be

troubled. It learned from

the acceptance companies that so

far there has been no trouble whatever

with installment payments.

1930 Building Outlook

Executives of some of the large in-

ustrial manufacturing companies

rather closely related to the building

industry are looking forward to a

good year in 1930.

In 1929, the building trade fell below

the previous year, the highest rate of

high interest rates, which hurt the

bond market, undoubtedly had

something to do with it, although

sale of stock by owners contemplan-

ting building enterprises not around

much of that difficulty. Another factor

was the oversupply of some types

of building.

The two principal factors which will

influence the building industry in the

next year are an abundance of easy

money and government and corpora-

tion building programs. When the

business depression of 1921 was at its

height, an unexpected ally was found

in the building industry, which had gone

through a starvation period dur-

ing the war.

The efforts made to catch up with

the building arrears did much to lift

the construction trade prosperity levels.

It may be that the building trade next year will do much to offset such

loss of production as may occur in the

motor industry and some other lines.

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WOOL PRICES OVERSEAS ARE QUIET FIRM

**Merinos and Cross breeds at
Colonial Auction 5 to 10
Per Cent Higher**

In spite of the present indifference of the manufacturers here to wool, the market at large continues to regard wool as good property on current quotations.

London, the best barometer of wool values at the moment, commenced the sixth Colonial series yesterday with an offering of 137,000 bales, and prices were again running on just about the basis predicted, although this is a fairly large offering.

There was a good attendance at this opening sale, and good competition despite the fact that the market is reported to have been a fairly good one, while that of crossbreds was rather a poor one for the opening day. France was the heaviest buyer of merinos, while England, as expected, was the chief supplier of the crossbred wools.

Greasy merinos were just about 10 per cent higher than at the close of the previous sales, while greasy crossbreds were even more dearer, except that fine crossbreds were occasionally up 10 per cent.

Scoured merinos were 5 per cent up, and scoured crossbreds 5 to 10 per cent dearer, although fine scoured crossbreds were at par. In shorn wools, the market was dull, so keep medium and low being limited to the closing rates of the previous sale, while fine silks declined a per cent.

Australian Market Steady

Quotations on the out of London at the opening were all above the basis of 70c. clean and fat at Boston for 64-68c good combing wools, and for 60-64c the same description, while 58-60c were costing about 65c. cash basis, in bond, at Boston.

The Australian markets were steady, and Sydney's continued, with prices showing no change from the opening of the week—Monday—when values at Sydney were steadily maintained on the closing basis of last Friday but were par to 5 per cent lower at the market at the close of the preceding week.

Sales in the Australian markets up to the first of last week totalled 90,000 bales, whereas there had been 87,000 bales, and so far last week 23,000 bales. Exports of wool to the United States from Sydney and Brisbane up the first of last week amounted to only 3500 bales, or a little more than 1,000,000 pounds.

New Zealand Season Opens

The season in New Zealand opened last week. The market and offering of 8000 bales in Wellington. The selection was fairly good and competition keen, especially from England.

Various cables place the clean landed cost of the several qualities available at 46-52c @ 50c for 48-50c warp wools, super 44-46c @ 46-48c; super 44-46c at 40% to 12c; super 44-46c at 32c;

At the second sale held in Napier Monday, there was a good clearance with prices generally maintained on a par with those in Wellington, except that some of the less attractive wools in the lower qualities were barely firm. The next sale occurs tomorrow at Wanganui.

River Plate markets continue steady, yet numerous, but there has been some business done in Montevideo and Concordia in a limited way with most interest being shown by European buyers and especially by the English buyers in Montevideo.

Mohair is quiet, with prices hardly changed from recent quotations.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Boston	New York
Call loans— Commercial paper	6 5/8 6 2/8
Customers' loans	6 6/8 6 1/2
Yield— Time Loans	6 6/8
Sixty-nine days	6 6
Four to six months	6 6

Last
Today Previous
Bar silver in New York... 49 1/2c
Bar silver in London... 22d 1/2c
Bar gold in London... 84s 10d 84s 10d

Acceptance Market

20 days	4 6/8
60 days	4 6/8
90 days	4 6/8
4 months	4 14/16
5 months	4 14/16
6 months	4 14/16

Closing House Figures

Boston	New York
Exchanges..... \$121,000,000	\$155,000,000
Year ago today	1,335,000,000
Balances..... 62,000,000	150,000,000
Year ago today	41,000,000
F. B. bank credit	58,421,667

Lending Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5%	Budapest	7 1/2
Boston	5%	Copenhagen	5 1/2
Chicago	5%	Danville	5 1/2
Cleveland	5%	London	6
Dallas	5%	Madrid	5 1/2
New York	4 1/2	Paris	6
Pittsburgh	5%	Helsinki	6
Minneapolis	5%	Hong Kong	5 1/2
Kansas City	5%	Tokyo	7 1/2
Prague	5 1/2	Vienna	6
St. Louis	5%	Warsaw	5 1/2
San Francisco	5%	Rome	6
Athens	8	Sofia	6
Amsterdam	4 1/2	Stockholm	5 1/2
Berlin	7	Brussels	7 1/2
Bombay	7	Tokyo	7 1/2
Brussels	4 1/2	Vienna	6
Warsaw	5 1/2	London	5 1/2

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe

Sterling: Today Last Prev. Parity
Demand..... \$1,842 4,865
Call..... 4,871 4,871 4,865
France—franc..... 2,025 2,025 2,025
Belgium—belga..... 1,398 1,397 1,398
Italy—lira..... 6,223 6,223 6,223
Greece—mark..... 1,074 1,074 1,074
Austria—schillig..... 1,029 1,029 1,029
Czechoslovakia—koruna..... 2,029 2,029 2,029
Denmark—krona..... 1,209 1,209 1,209
Norway—krona..... 1,209 1,209 1,209
Iceland—króna..... 1,209 1,209 1,209
Portugal—escudo..... 0,456 0,456 0,456
Spain—peseta..... 1,393 1,393 1,393
Sweden—krona..... 1,287 1,287 1,287
Switzerland—franc..... 1,049 1,049 1,049
Jugoslavia—dinara..... 0,177 0,177 0,177

North America

Canada—dollar..... 1,000 1,000 1,000
Mexican dollar..... 379 379 379
U.S. Stamps..... 383 383 383

Japan—yen..... 4,896 4,896 4,896
Philippines—peso..... 5,000 5,000 5,000
Stamps..... 5,662 5,662 5,662

South America

Argentina—peso..... 1,413 1,413 1,413
Brazil—milreis..... 1,180 1,180 1,180
Chile—peso..... 1,209 1,209 1,209
Colombia—peso..... 6,062 6,062 6,062
Peru—pound..... 3,98 3,98 3,98
Uruguay—peso..... 3,87 3,87 3,87

North America

China—silver 999..... 975 975 975

London Quotations

Longs—gold 24 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 27 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 28 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 29 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 30 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 31 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 32 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 33 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 34 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 35 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 36 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 37 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 38 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 39 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 40 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 41 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 42 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 43 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 44 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 45 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 46 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 47 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 48 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 49 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 50 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 51 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 52 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 53 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 54 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 55 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 56 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 57 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 58 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 59 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 60 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 61 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 62 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 63 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 64 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 65 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
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Mines 67 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
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Mines 79 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
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Mines 81 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 82 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 83 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 84 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 85 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 86 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
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Mines 136 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 137 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 138 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 139 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 140 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
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Mines 144 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,026
Mines 145 karat..... 1,026 1,026 1,0

RADIO BOARD, OWING \$15,000, HAS ONLY \$300

Commission Is Embarrassed
by Comptroller's Ad-
verse Decision

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—While the Federal Radio Commission was filing a brief in the first radio case ever to come before the Supreme Court, news was brought of a ruling by J. R. McCarl, comptroller-general, which puts the board into perplexing financial condition.

The brief in the Supreme Court arises out of the WGY, Schenectady (N.Y.) case, which the court decided to review about a month ago on a writ of certiorari. The case involves interpretation of many of the commission's fundamental prerogatives.

Mr. McCarl, on his part, ruled that transfer of \$25,000 from the Department of Commerce appropriation to the commission was irregular. As a result, the commission is left with only a \$300 fund to meet a pay roll of about \$15,000 for December. Commissioners have asked reconsideration of the action barring transfer of funds.

The commission, under existing legislation, ends its administrative existence Dec. 31, 1929, but a movement is on foot in Congress to extend it one year.

Clarence Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, and Wallace H. Wallace (R.), Representative from Maine, chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, will introduce resolutions to extend the existence of the Radio Commission indefinitely, it was stated. Statements from the two indicated agreement that the Radio Commission has had enough of uncertainty and that it must now be put on a basis where new legislation to extend its existence each year would not be required.

Eventually the Radio Commission may be expanded into a commission on communications under a bill introduced by James Coopers (R.), Senator from Michigan, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, of which Mr. Dill is a member.

Clayton Act Violation

by RCA Is Charged

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—A permanent injunction against the Radio Corporation of America was issued in the United States District Court Nov. 19. In an opinion by Judge Hugh M. Morris, in which the court held the Radio Corporation had violated the Clayton Monopoly Act by the in-

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LUNCHEON 11-2 DINNER 5-7
SPECIAL LUNCHEON 35c
DINNER 66c

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CERULEAN BLUE
442 and 444 Stuart Street
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NATIONAL 41st St., W. of 7th Ave.
Eves. 8:30-5:30 Wed. & Sat.

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with LESLIE HOWARD

MARGALO GILLMORE

LYCEUM THEATRE, 45 St., E. of Broadway

Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

WEST TOWNSEND, MASS.

West Townsend Tavern

WEST TOWNSEND, MASS.

Old-Fashioned Thanksgiving Dinner
will be served from 1 to 5 p.m.

\$2.50 per plate.

Reservations should be made before

Tuesday, Nov. 26.

Telephone Townsend 10

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Cafeteria

Quality Food—Home Cooking

BLUE BIRD

117 W. 7th Street, ERIE, PA.

SAN FRANCISCO

Special Chicken Dinner

Every Sunday 75c

Cafe de Paris

12 HAVILAND STREET

(Our only Boston Restaurant)

Or Mass. Ave. and Boylston St.

Lunchen, 35c Dinner, 50c

Special Chicken Dinner

Every Sunday 75c

CAFÉ MINERVA

at 216 Huntington Ave., Boston

Opp Christian Science church

Reputed Cuisine Exceptional Service

Also CAFETERIA

"The best of its kind"

HOTEL MINERVA MGT.

H. C. DEMETER

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Special Chicken Dinner

Every Sunday 75c

THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. The Bible.

2. Robert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago.

3. Hamburg.

4. One is for dishwashing, the other for the hands.

5. It has been sold into two parts consisting of "gaspara" and "orthodihydro-

"gasparilla."

Floyd Gibbons, "Headline Hunter" at Glacier National Park naturalist at Glacier National Park

2:30 p.m.

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE
124 W. 43rd St.
Mats. Thurs. and Sat.
Eves. 8:30

Journey's End
by R. E. Sheriff

FULTON West 46th St., Eves. 8:30

GEORGE M. COHANS GAMBLING

The Talk of the Town!

12 HAVILAND STREET

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Or Mass. Ave. and Boylston St.

Lunchen, 35c Dinner, 50c

Special Chicken Dinner

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1929

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and networks used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcast System; "WGN" is Chicago Studio, and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. The networks are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single network is used, all letters are given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR SUNDAY, NOV. 24

Artists and Conductors

New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor (CBS) (transcontinental); Brooklyn Academy of Music, Beethoven's "Leonore Overture" and Mozart's "Jupiter" symphonies after intermission; Selections from Wagner's "Ring." Eugene Goossens, pianist (WZB Chain) Young English conductor of the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, playing two of his own compositions, Mozart, Schubert and Lalo (orchestral). Milt Royce, violinist (WZB Chain) Simonoff, organist (WZB Chain).

Haydn, conductor (WZB Chain) Practically the same group which is heard over Columbia on Saturday evenings. From the Metropolitan Opera, David Mendoza's orchestra in the Fada period. Instead of this, however, there floated without announcement from the loudspeaker a deliciously fresh and spontaneous melody of pleated upon a piano. The tone of the instrument was unusually well reproduced, the player had an excellent touch and even more pleasing taste in choosing her numbers.

After several minutes of this refreshing simplicity a slightly harsher voice was heard against the background of the music. "Owing to mechanical exigencies beyond our control," it said, "the Fada Hour is unavoidably delayed in opening. In the meantime, Miss Lucille Black is playing."

Probably the general feeling of attentive listeners was that as far as they were concerned the mechanical exigencies could continue to hold up any regular program as long as Miss Black could proceed with her impromptu recital. Her fingers wandered through a Spanish number and into a dainty minuet, then on into Prelude by Ladoff. There was a touch of Grieg, a glorification of "Turkey in the Straw" for a few moments and so on.

The effect was just as delightful as it is in the little piano interludes filled with Debussy numbers and other real musical delights, which are offered by "The Lady of the Ivoires" to the Erevade radiocast may inspire other program arrangers to introduce more of Coleridge-Taylor's compositions. Nathaniel Shilkret was dining this particular concert orchestra, D. 5 to 6:15 p.m.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Jewish Hour" (WEAF Chain) Talk by Nathan Krass, rabbi of Temple Emanuel-El, Hebrew concert artist and author (WZB Chain) 8:30 p.m.

Automatic (WEAF Chain) Walter Blaufuss and his orchestra Automatic, Washington—WZB Chain. Light and gay selections, also several popular selections, 8 p.m. Identical separate NBC Pacific program 4:30 p.m.

South American (WEAF Chain) Family of Capital Theater Family (WEAF Chain), Reinford prologue, Major Bowles will re-introduce the program 7:30 p.m.

Master Musicians (WEAF Chain) Walter Blaufuss and his orchestra Automatic, Washington—WZB Chain. Light and gay selections, also several popular selections, 8 p.m. Identical separate NBC Pacific program 4:30 p.m.

Orchestra (WEAF Chain) Walter Blaufuss and his orchestra Automatic, Washington—WZB Chain. Light and gay selections, also several popular selections, 8 p.m. Identical separate NBC Pacific program 4:30 p.m.

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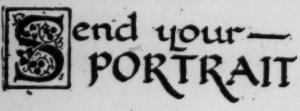
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1929

PUBLISHED BY
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The Christian Science Monitor

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Food Ships vs. the Peace Pact

A UNDERCURRENT of ridicule is apparent in the comments of some influential public men and newspapers of Europe upon President Hoover's proposition for freedom of the seas for food ships in time of war. There is apparent an inclination to detect in this suggestion a certain drifting away on the part of the President from the basic proposition set forth by the Briand-Kellogg pact that there should be no more wars. Europe inquires why it is, that after having invited and secured the adhesion of practically all the nations of the world to a mutual agreement to renounce war as an instrument of national policy, the President of the United States suddenly turns around and offers a suggestion for humanizing the very wars which have been renounced. Agreeing heartily with his proposition that the starvation of women and children should be abandoned as a weapon of war, the inquiry is made why all other weapons are not naturally abandoned, since war has been outlawed.

Indeed, the President's suggestion, taken with the background afforded by the Briand-Kellogg pact, does lend itself to satire. And yet, after all, reason and common sense have their place in the discussion of international relations. The peace pact, to begin with, did not renounce all wars, but, as its foes vigorously pointed out, left loopholes for wars of self-defense, for wars in the fulfillment of commitments to the League of Nations, for wars in support of the Monroe Doctrine. Even had it renounced all wars, it would still need material implementation before that renunciation could be made effective. The pact needs to be supplemented by the creation of courts of arbitration, conciliation and adjudication of international disputes, or by the universal acceptance of already existing courts. It will need, notwithstanding protests of well-meaning sentimentalists, the establishment of some form of international police force to enforce the decisions of such courts. All this is yet to be accomplished.

The nations of the world may feel today that out of the peace pact may in time proceed such an organization of the world for peace that wars will become unknown. But pending the completion of that organization, it is well that subjects which may lead to international disputes should be settled as far as may be by international agreements. If the whole question of neutral trade in time of war could be determined, and the method of enforcing that determination established, one potent cause for international dissension would be measurably removed from the field of controversy. Mr. Hoover's proposition does not go so far as to cover the whole question, but it may be the introduction to a more comprehensive plan.

It deserves, therefore, discussion on its merits, without cynical reference to the question as to whether it is in harmony with the declaration of the United States for the complete renunciation of war. Any discussion which may result in putting public opinion back of this proposition will inevitably produce other implications that will go far to solve the whole question of the freedom of the seas.

Britain's New Journalism

A FOUR-COLUMN account of "The Modern Newspaper" in a recent special "Printing Number" of the London Times focuses attention on the tremendous changes in British journalism since the middle of the last century. Among these, two are of transcendent national importance.

The first change is the popularization of the greater part of the daily press. It is a mistake to call this the Americanization of the British press, for the producers of British papers, like those in America, necessarily adopted a more sensational method of appeal when they went out to capture the vast literate public of immature tastes. It is, however, worthy of note that the extreme vulgarization of the "halfpenny press" which shocked Great Britain thirty or even twenty-five years ago has been followed by a tendency to give more accurate and cosmopolitan, though still sensational, day-to-day pictures of the world.

The second change is of more formidable character, and appears likely to raise in a new and more difficult form the old question of the freedom of the press. The Times alludes to it but lightly when it says that "more and more the periodical press of the country has tended, and is still tending, to pass into the hands of a few powerful organizations. Immense power is now concentrated in the hands of a very few rich men." These few men who, in four or five groups, control the greater part of the British daily press, are in the main financiers whose principal interest is often the securing of big dividends from their newspaper properties, and, so far as they take an interest in public affairs, that interest tends to be capricious and fluctuating. Newspapers are constantly subject to the menace of sale and purchase, and to as much change in character or purpose as new proprietors may think the public will stand.

Severe limits are thus imposed on the opportunity for free expression of opinion by writers qualified to comment on public affairs. The subsection of opinion to the capricious power of finance threatens the real freedom of the press

no less than it was once threatened by a despotic censorship. It is hardly to be supposed that a tyranny which has been so strenuously resisted in the past will be meekly accepted by the present or coming generations.

The Trial System on Trial

TWO cases which have come into the public prints recently tell more lucidly than would a volume of generalizations what is wrong with criminal justice in the United States.

In one of these, John Pastorelli, a Chicago laborer, brought a pickpocket to justice who had evaded the penitentiary while plying his trade for thirty years. But consider what Pastorelli went through.

As related in The Christian Science Monitor, he first chased and caught the offender, a man larger than himself. Later he had to resist an offer of \$150 to drop the case. He had to go to court time after time while the defendant obtained continuances and once forfeited bail. Finally he told the judge that if he took any more time from his work he would lose his job. The pickpocket was sentenced, but may appeal.

In the other case, Frank D. Loomis, a Chicago banker who tells his experience in the North American Review, identified a man with a criminal record as having stolen his wallet. He went to court once to have the man held for the grand jury, once to tell his story to the grand jury, and then again five times over a period of three months before the case actually came to trial. Each time there was expenditure of time and taxpayers' money for the serving of summonses.

When the case finally was presented to the jury the defendant did not take the witness stand, so under the statutes no reference could be made to his record as a known pickpocket.

Deprived of this information, the jury gave a verdict of acquittal. The defendant's lawyer afterward told Mr. Loomis he had no doubt the man had picked his pocket. But to the jury he declaimed about "human rights" in the balance against "trivial evidence."

It is little wonder that Mr. Loomis, comparing the pomp and intricacy of court procedure with the way a sensible corporation executive, a bureau of charities or a juvenile court would investigate a case, comes to the conclusion that, "from a practical standpoint, the system seems hopelessly archaic, ineffective, wasteful and stupid."

An International Trustee

FROM the beginning of the Young commission's conference in Paris, it was foreseen that one of its main objects was the establishment of an international bank. There was in this something which appealed to the imagination not only of financiers but also of the general public. Dimly, perhaps, but unerringly, the man in the street has realized the need for some central organization which will co-ordinate the monetary policies of the various countries and provide suitable machinery for fiduciary operations between nation and nation.

The Young commission made specific recommendations which another set of experts meeting in Baden-Baden have now worked out in detail. It is possible that the second Hague conference will modify still more the statutes drafted by the committee, but broadly they are certain to be accepted.

Clearly this bank can exercise no tyranny, nor can it be regarded as an organization which will act as a European bank in opposition to other banks. It may, and probably will, while fulfilling its functions, succeed in encouraging the central banks of different countries to co-operate. It must serve in the capacity of trustee and agent of the governments interested in reparations, receiving, administering, distributing the annuities as paid, and supervising and assisting in the commercialization and mobilization of a portion of the annuities, while generally undertaking international operations arising from these arrangements.

Its capital, \$500,000,000 Swiss francs—roughly \$100,000,000—is guaranteed equally by the Bank of England, the Banque de France, the Reichsbank, the Banca d'Italia, the Banque Nationale de Belgique and unnamed Japanese and American banks. A total of 44 per cent of the shares may subsequently be offered to other central banks interested in reparations. The transactions must conform with the policies of the central banks of the participating countries. They comprise the buying and selling of gold, making and obtaining advances and negotiating foreign exchanges. Thus the international movement of funds will be facilitated.

To those who have regarded the bank as a bogey, it is well to point out that it is prohibited from issuing bank notes or granting loans to governments, or acquiring controlling interests in industrial undertakings, or retaining property longer than necessary for its advantageous disposal. Thus every possible objection is plainly met, and no alterations in its charter can be made without the consent of all the governments concerned.

Excellent as is this experiment in internationalism as applied to finances, it is to be criticized, if criticized at all, on the ground of the excessive prudence displayed in the bank's constitution. Yet its organizers have gone as far as is expedient at present. Possibly, as world thought moves more and more in the direction of internationalism, some of the fears and inhibitions which have dictated the restrictions will vanish and a still bolder initiative in financial co-operation will be taken.

In the meantime the promised establishment of an international bank may be hailed as a highly important step on the right road.

The Quartet Gains Popularity

PEOPLE never were so ready, American concert managers affirm, as they have lately been to plead shortness of funds, and at the same time to turn their wallets inside out to buy tickets for performances that interested them. Purse-strings and fiddle-strings, men and women have proved to possess the wherewithal, and have shown a willingness also to part with it, to hear works of the masters interpreted; and especially compositions in the form known as quartet.

The public in many communities of the United States is found just now listening with

extraordinary zeal to presentations of pieces for two violins, viola and violoncello. For evidence, three European organizations of the first renown, the Roth String Quartet, the London String Quartet and the Lerner String Quartet, have begun seasons under the direction of New York bureaus, and they are all reported as doing well.

The managers have put into their schedules for 1929-30 a number of quartet concerts that a few years ago would have been nothing short of folly. The whole thing is the outcome, unquestionably, of the labors of Franz Kneisel, for one, who established string quartet playing long ago in the cities where the groups of visiting instrumentalists are now winning applause for their studies of Mozart, Beethoven, Brahms and Debussy; of Adolfo Bettini, for another, who took the Flonzaley Quartet on tour to the same places for twenty-five seasons; and perhaps chiefly of Elizabeth Shurtliff Coolidge, who instituted festivals of chamber music at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1918, and later permanently endowed them at Washington, D. C.

James W. Good

IN THE better sense of the word, James W. Good, Secretary of War, was the best equipped politician in President Hoover's Cabinet. He was a man of a multitude of friendships, and of deep and encyclopedic knowledge of the methods of Congress, where he had served seven terms. Always a useful and hard-working representative; always free from any taint of political scandal, he retired voluntarily from the House of Representatives with the purpose of making his retirement complete so far as public service was concerned.

Devoting himself to the practice of the law, he very speedily built up a large and remunerative business in Chicago and in Washington, and it was to him a decided sacrifice of his personal interests to drop it and take up the cause of Herbert Hoover, then a candidate for the presidential nomination. The two men came from the same part of Iowa, and their long friendship ripened into a deep trust on the part of the President in the man who had been, during the strenuous days of the campaign, his most efficient lieutenant. It was indeed a fact of current knowledge that Mr. Good was the one practical politician who early espoused the Hoover candidacy; and after the nomination the Chicago headquarters, presided over by him, impressed competent observers of political methods as the one bright spot in the rather drab campaign being urged for the Republican nominee.

Secretary Good had not had time to show his mettle as chief of the War Department. But he was there long enough to win, by his kindly, generous, genial spirit, the affections of those associated with him. The Nation, which had a right to expect much of this promising public servant, will regret that his work has been ended so abruptly.

A Football Coach's Victory

PROBABLY no living American has done so much as Amos Alonzo Stagg to implant ideals of wholesome sport and clean living among the schoolboys and college students of the United States. There was a time when Stagg's University of Chicago Maroons were annual competitors for the mythical college football championship. But the University of Chicago has become preponderantly a post-graduate school and its rival colleges have enormously increased in size. The result has been a succession of seasons in which Chicago victories have been few and far between.

A year or so ago there were rumors that a portion of the Chicago alumni, disgruntled by the frequency of Maroon defeats, was beginning to agitate for a change in coaching. But the university authorities paid no attention to the rumblings. At the opening of the present football season Mr. Stagg found himself with the most discouraging looking squad of all his experience. Newspaper writers freely predicted that the Chicago team would not win a single game. Yet the veteran coach has succeeded, in view of the material at his disposal, in turning out one of the most remarkable teams in the country.

It is fine to see Mr. Stagg thus rehabilitated in the eyes of the multitude by the victories of his team. But it is finer to see, in the University of Chicago, an institution that recognizes the importance of the character contribution which such a man makes, so that it keeps him at his post regardless of the scores of football games.

Editorial Notes

The majority for "no license" in Stewarton makes us think of two Scotsmen who met in America for the first time.

"From Scotland," said one to the other. "Gie's yer hand."

They shake.

"Which part?" continues the inquirer.

"Stewarton," replies the other.

"Then gie's yer twa hands. I'm from Stewarton tae."

In Argentina, where all men are compelled by law to vote, a bill to grant the suffrage to literate women has been introduced in Congress. And going beyond a mere contention of equality the preamble declares that "the positions attained by women in recent years show them to be in many ways intellectually superior to men."

With more than one-third of the students at Yale University working their way through that institution and earning a total of \$687,647 last year, overemphasis in athletics was probably not a serious problem for them.

There is one market slump many Americans at this season feel can never go too low, and that is a slump in prices in the turkey market.

One way to realize a paper profit, small though it may be, is to sell the old accumulated papers in the cellar to a junk dealer.

Feeling too big to do the small things often results in being thought too small to tackle the big things when they come along.

The Ingenious Art of Autograph Collecting

THREE are few people of mature years who cannot remember the time when an autograph album was a part of every young person's social equipment. Of course, all one's relatives had to write in it, one's teachers, and a select few of one's schoolmates. That is as far as the fat went with most people, and then the album was relegated to the attic to be brought down in after years when one felt reminiscent.

There were a number, however, who took this autograph craze more seriously, and aspired to the signatures of the great and the near great. Gerald Dillon, who has a splendid collection, tells of one experience he had when a boy of thirteen. He craved the autograph of John Singer Sargent, the painter. He wrote a polite note asking for it. The note was returned without comment. (It is assumed that the boy had included a stamp!) The boy then wrote asking the price of a portrait. This was returned with a footnote: "Does this letter happen to be written by a dear little schoolboy who collects autographs?" Some time later Punch had a cartoon of Sargent's Chelsea home gateway, on which were many notices: "No hawks," "No bottles," "No dogs" etc. The boy cut this out, pasted it on a sheet of paper, wrote underneath, "What about no autograph albums?" and mailed it to Sargent. This, too, was returned, but on it was written: "You have scored; here goes.—John Singer Sargent."

A story is told of another boy who must have dabbled in autographs a bit. This boy was Albert Victor, brother of King George. When he was at school, it happened, as it does with ordinary folks, that he found himself "strapped." He wrote home for money. His grandmother, Queen Victoria, replied with a letter of admonition, but no money. The young prince sold the letter to a dealer for thirty shillings! Incidentally, it may be mentioned that this same letter, at a sale of curios in 1889, brought £16.

But autograph collecting is really a very ancient pastime. It is on record that one of the Ptolemies bargained with the Athenians, giving them wheat in exchange for the privilege of copying holographs in the handwriting of Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides. It is also on record that he kept the originals and returned the copies!

The Chinese, the Greeks and the Romans are reputed to have possessed large collections. Cicero is said to have been the first authentic collector. Pliny mentions Pompeius Secundus, at whose house he saw autographs of Cicero, Augustine, Virgil, and the Gracchi. Pliny himself, according to report, had a collection valued at \$15,000.

During the Barbaric invasions in Europe, autograph collecting did not flourish; but in the early sixteenth century the Bohemian squires began keeping albums with the signatures of their great hunter friends. Then tourists began collecting the autographs of people they met en route, often celebrities. John Howells mentions this custom in his "Instructions for Forraire Trevel," 1642.

Perhaps the first modern collection is that of Lomé de Brienne, Ambassador to Henry IV of France. This collection was later acquired by Louis XIV and by him placed in the royal library. The British Museum collection is well known, its most valuable autograph being that of Shakespeare. It is usually considered that Shakespeare's signature is now unobtainable, only seven originals in existence. Molière's signature also is very rare, as it is believed that only five are extant.

The finest private collection in England is that of Alfred Morrison, which contains, among other valuable documents, a letter of Amhericus Vespucci to his father, and one from Mary Queen of Scots to Henry III of

Notes From Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

THE visit of Waldo Frank to Buenos Aires has been one of the outstanding events of the late winter season. His lectures dealing with life in the United States have been well attended, and the local newspapers have devoted much space to detailed reports of his doings. The accommodation of the lecture hall of the Faculty of Arts, of the University of Buenos Aires, was taxed to its utmost, and at the special lectures given in the Asociación Amigos del Arte and at the Jockey Club, the enthusiasm of the audience showed clearly how eager the intellectuals of this country are to hear the views of leading men of letters on questions dealing with present-day problems.

Another lecturer in Buenos Aires is M. le Corbusier, the brilliant and, to some, iconoclastic French architect who has been giving a series of talks on his plans for the "city of tomorrow." In his lectures, M. le Corbusier has declared that, while Buenos Aires as it stands now is both ugly and illogical, it has great possibilities, and may some day become one of the leading architectural cities of the world.

The forthcoming marriage of Princess Marie José of Belgium to the Crown Prince of Italy has been commented on with much pleasure by the Argentine press. Prince Humbert of Savoy visited Argentina some five years ago and was rapturously received by the large Italian and Italo-Argentine community in this country. His tall, boyish figure fired the popular imagination, and of the many royal visitors to Argentina during the century he was one of the most welcome. The charm and beauty of the Belgian princess have been commented on here, and there is a general feeling of satisfaction at the marriage.

There is some talk of building two more trans-Andine railways, linking Argentina and Chile. The work of building the lines will be started in all probability this year, the new lines crossing the Andes, one to the north of the existing railway, the other to the south. Thus the northern line will bring about direct communication between the Argentine province of Salta and the Chilean seaport of Antofagasta, while the southern will join the Argentine territory of Neuquén to the Chilean ports south of Santiago. It is thought likely that the work will be finished by the end of 1933.

Smuggling at present would seem to be prevalent, judging by the reports of contraband goods arriving in the country which appear almost daily in the press. Some little while ago an airplane was discovered in the Republic of Uruguay filled with bales of silk destined for clandestine sale in Buenos Aires. The network of canals in the Delta del Paraná, which is only a few hours distant from the capital, is specially favorable to smuggling, and there is no doubt that use of it for such purpose is continually being made. Silk is the favorite article smuggled into the country, and this accounts for the remarkably low prices paid for silk in the innumerable Syrian shops to be found in certain parts of Buenos Aires.

Silk running is highly profitable and, though much display is made of the captures effected by the coast guards, there is no doubt that there is an almost continuous stream of smuggled silk coming into the country via the Delta, the silk being landed in Uruguay and then shipped to Buenos Aires in fast launches or lateen-sailed fishing boats.

In honor of Thomas Alva Edison, the Comité pro Homenaje a T. A. Edison has made a present to the municipality of Buenos Aires of two lamp-bearing standards to be placed in the center of the city. The standards and lamps have been specially designed by the sculptor, Troiano Troiani, and should prove handsome